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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 16.

Russian Front Unchanged; Japanese Envoy Delayed; Grange Meets Tomorrow

The World's Day—November 11, 1941

In Russia: Little Change in Battle Front

Little change was reported from the Russian front, partly due to heavy weather which has softened up the roads and made operations difficult for the Germans. [Page 7.]

Main center of fighting appeared to be Tula, south of Moscow, the advance against Sevastopol and Kerch in the Crimea being temporarily held up.

Orient: Kurusu Delayed by Plane Trouble

Saburo Kusuru, special Japanese envoy to the United States, was delayed on his trans-Pacific flight as the Pan American clipper halted at Midway Island to repair engine trouble.

The newspaper Yomiuri in Tokyo declared the Japanese people were indignant over the Churchill pledge of aid to the United States in the Far East and said Britain was "dancing to the tune of the United States."

Chinese sources reported a bitter fight had been in progress since Nov. 9 for possession of a small island 30 miles south of Foochow, with the Chinese already having expelled the majority of the Japanese garrison of about 1,000. [Japan sees Anglo-American unity in the Pacific: Page 6.]

Another Japanese freighter is believed to have been lost in the Sea of Japan, where the Kehi Maru went down last week after striking what the Japanese said was a drifting Soviet mine, Tokyo reports said.

New measures to protect Honolulu's strategic harbor were announced by United States Navy authorities and were interpreted in marine circles as a tightening of regulations against Japanese-owned fishing boats.

New England: Grange to Assemble at Worcester

Diamond Jubilee Convention of the National Grange will open in Worcester, Mass., tomorrow. [Page 5.]

One thousand employees of the Goodyear Rubber Company at Middletown, Conn., went on strike for increased wages. [Page 2.]

Maintenance workers at Yale University returned to work after a one-day walkout. [Page 5.]

Boston Chapter of Women Flyers of America, organized in August with three fliers, already has a membership of 18—mostly business girls. [Details and picture: Page 5.]

Washington: President Requests Tax Increase

President Roosevelt in a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee Chairman, said that "we must take immediate steps to absorb a large amount of purchasing power" through taxation to offset inflation and pay a greater part of defense costs. [Financial Page.]

The Senate passed and sent to the White House legislation authorizing a $300,000,000 appropriation for the construction or acquisition of 400 small craft to be used as patrol vessels and mine sweepers.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board, by a 9 to 2 vote, recommended against the United Mine Workers' demand for a union shop in coal mines owned by steel companies. [Page 1.]

Apparently in preparation for an emergency in the "captive" coal mine situation, the Army has established an intelligence center in Pittsburgh to survey the coal fields and keep in touch with miners and operators.

Air and Sea: British Sink Six Axis Vessels

British submarines in the Mediterranean have sunk four Axis troop or supply ships and two sailing vessels, the Admiralty announced.

Britain continued to hammer at Italian bases at Naples, Brindisi, and Bengasi, according to Italian admission, but was barred by unfavorable flying weather from attacking Germany. Berlin claimed damage to three British freighters off the southeast coast of England. The RAF announced three Americans killed and one injured in active service.

Britain's naval battle with an Italian convoy off Taranto Nov. 9 was disclosed by the Admiralty to have netted three Italian destroyers sunk, instead of just one as previously announced. [Page 8.]

Britain has won the battle of the Mediterranean, in the opinion of Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, who visited the crew of a Polish naval unit at the British base of Malta.

Armistice Day: President Sounds Call to 'Duty'

President Roosevelt, speaking from the Arlington amphitheater in observance of the 1918 armistice, said it was an American duty to those who have died for freedom "to make the world a place where freedom can live and grow into the ages." [Page 1.]

Armistice observances were prohibited throughout German-occupied territory with the exception of Unoccupied France, where it was limited to formal memorial services.

Britain turned only briefly from its task of war production to observe the day. [Page 1.]

Army-Navy to Eat Turkey on Nov. 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day is Nov. 20, so far as the War and Navy Departments are concerned, and that goes for the soldiers' and sailors' turkey dinners.

President Roosevelt is Commander in Chief of the armed forces and when he says it's Thanksgiving Day, there's no question from the generals and admirals, or from bluejackets and buck privates.

Officials indicated today, nevertheless, that there would be no objection if families of men in service mailed special food packages to be consumed on Nov. 27, the traditional last Thursday.

In states which observe Thanksgiving on the later date regardless of the President's proclamation, some soldiers may enjoy a second turkey dinner then. It depends on the local commander and the state of the mess fund.

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Purifying the Race (With French Translation)			

Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Board Is Urged To Guide Wage, Strikes Policy

Proposed by Harvard man it would represent Government, labor and industry for emergency.

Formation of a national labor policy board to work out problems of wages, strikes, etc., during the war emergency was urged here today by Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, one of the leading labor economists of the country.

"It is foolhardy to go into a great emergency involving tremendous shifts in production without a policy in respect to wages, strikes, the cost of living, and other questions that are bound to arise," declared Dr. Slichter.

"A national labor policy for the war period can and should be developed by a board inclusive of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, together with Sidney Hillman and William S. Knudsen, representing the Federal Government.

Could Have Broad Policy

"By agreement, such a board could reach the outlines of a policy covering, above everything else, wages and strikes.

"Differences of opinion on other labor matters could also be reconciled by planning in advance."

The broad outlines of the new relationship between the Government and industry and labor, which is being produced by vast Government purchasing, could also best be worked out by a national board representative of labor, industry, and government, Dr. Slichter added.

"During the years immediately ahead, the Government will purchase more than half of the output of the durable goods industries of the country," he said. "Now the Government as a customer is not subject to the constitutional restraints to which it is subject as a Government.

"As by far the largest customer of industry, it can impose on business and organized labor almost any policies it desires. It will not need the National Labor Relations Board. Indeed, this board is likely to diminsh in importance.

Government Can Decide

"The Government can determine whether a plant shall be organized or not, and if so by what union or unions; it can determine what the terms of collective agreements shall be. It can impose price policies upon industry and wage policies upon labor and to some extent it will probably have to do so.

"If labor and business are to gain the adoption of such rules, they must join together for the purpose. This means that business must be prepared to give more complete and whole-hearted recognition to labor organizations than ever before."

Mine Peace or Strike: Decision Up to Lewis

Labor Mediation Board rejects demand for union shop in 'captive' pits—Ruling surprises capital—Showdown on labor issue seen if miners refuse to yield—Prestige of Lewis also at stake.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—To the amazement of most of Washington, the National Defense Labor Mediation Board threw down the gauntlet to John L. Lewis, instead of extending to him the glove of peace, in voting 9 to 2 against the union shop in the captive coal mine dispute, and by so doing has precipitated a situation packed with ominous possibilities.

Across the continent in San Diego, Calif., military guards patrolled naval defense projects tied up by an A. F. of L. strike of building craftsmen. Union officials conferred in an effort to reach a settlement. Naval spokesmen have branded this strike a "revolt" against the Government. The strike is outlawed by A. F. of L. leaders.

In general, wild-cat strikes, that have no backing by the national labor unions, are easy to deal with and generally end in a short time. In this instance, according to Richard Gray, Acting President of the A. F. of L. Building Trades and Construction Department, all the international unions save the carpenters ordered their men back to work this morning. The head of the Carpenters Union had not been reached.

The refusal of a union shop in the captive coal mines leaves Mr. Lewis still with the choice of peace or war in the controversy which he himself raised to national magnitude by his brusque trice-over rejection of President Roosevelt's appeals for unintetrrupted work while the dispute was mediated.

It leaves Mr. Lewis' leadership at stake in the national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which opens in Detroit Monday.

Issue for Convention

And it threatens, if Mr. Lewis chooses the sword in the controversy, to rip wide open the whole explosive problem of labor-governmental relationships in time of national emergency, with Congress itching to slap down restrictive antistrike legislation, and President Roosevelt admittedly wavering over the subject.

Until Mr. Lewis takes his next step discussion of the prospects are only speculative and Washington acknowledges that it may be wrong in its forecasts now as it was over the verdict of the Mediation Board. But the whole record of the mine leader is one of direct action and it is hardly seen here how he can meekly bow acceptance to the Mediation Board's decision now without sacrificing his prestige with his own followers and with the larger C. I. O. membership, particularly since it is largely a crisis of his own creation.

On the other hand Mr. Lewis may yet evolve some third course other than outright acceptance or refusal in his fertile resourcefulness and there are rumors of some negotiations now going on.

The tendency to rejoice in Washington over the rejection of the mine leader's demands, following his curt treatment of Mr. Roosevelt's appeals to his patriotism, is tempered by a realization of the extreme difficulty in the situation

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Speedy Showdown Held Inevitable in Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The diplomatic battle lines between Japan and the United States over the entire Far Eastern question were drawn still tighter today as a series of rapid developments underlined the gravity of the Pacific situation.

Here, as apparently in Tokyo, the conviction is growing that a fundamental decision on Japanese-American differences must come shortly, and that the present period of uncertainty as to whether these difficulties can be resolved peacefully or not is neraing an end.

Among the important recent developments leading up to the present crisis are:

1. The belief here that Tokyo cannot fail to be impressed by the solid Anglo-American front in the Far East as depicted in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's warning that Britain is able and willing to give the United States immediate and powerful aid in the event of hostilities with Japan. The Prime Minister's speech at a banquet of the Lord Mayor of London is seen as measurably strengthening America's position in the current talks with Tokyo.

2. The imminent arrival here of Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, who is said to be making a last-ditch effort to avert an open Japanese-American clash. Some reports say that Mr. Kurusu has no definite offers to make to Washington, whereas others say that he is prepared to offer substantial concessions in return for a relaxation of American economic restrictions against Japan.

U. S.-Britain Assailed

3. Yesterday's statement by Japanese Finance Minister Okinori Kaya that it is Japan's aim to "force Britain and the United States to retreat from East Asia."

4. The declaration by T. T. Tsiang, Chinese Government spokesman, that the ABCD (American, British, Chinese, and Dutch) powers had reached an agreement in the event that Japan attempted further aggression. Mr. Tsiang explained that while "these are not all military measures . . . they will have a military value."

5. The simultaneous statement by Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, that he was not worried over the prospect of new talks between the United States and Japan. Dr. Shih's statement was made after leaving a conference with President Roosevelt.

6. Japanese admissions that America's decision to remove its marines from various posts throughout China looks very much as if the United States were clearing decks for a Far Eastern showdown.

7. Today's warning by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles that in the Far East "forces of conquest . . . are menacing the safety of all nations that border the Pacific."

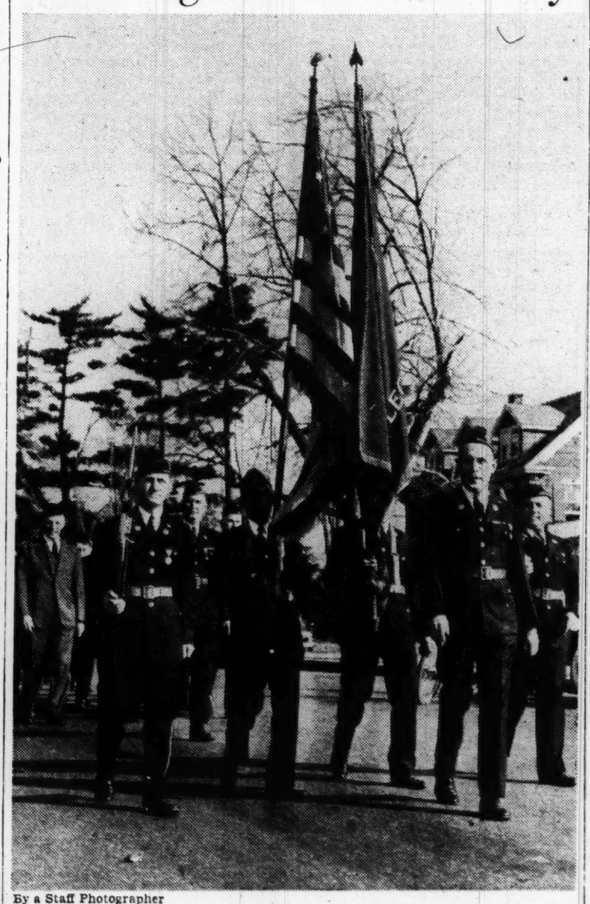
British Naval Strength

Observers here believe that Prime Minister Churchill's announcement that Britain now feels "strong enough to provide a powerful naval force of heavy ships and ancillary vessels for services if needed in the Indian and Pacific Oceans" made a greater impression upon Tokyo than did the not-surprising declaration that Britain would join America in any struggle with Japan.

The British victory in wiping out a convoy of 10 Italian merchant ships and sinking at least three Italian destroyers is seen as lending particular and timely force to the Prime Minister's warning. The present major deterrent to any Japanese move to the South is believed to be Tokyo's fear of being caught between the jaws of a powerful nutcracker formed by British naval units at Singapore and the American Pacific Fleet.

Japan and Anglo-American solidarity in Pacific: Page 6.

New England Armistice Day



By a Staff Photographer

Hats Off! The Flag Is Passing By!

In towns and villages throughout New England parades like this one in Wellesley this morning marked the twenty-third anniversary of the ending of World War I. Here the color guard of the Wellesley Post, American Legion, passes in review.

President Sees a World 'Where Liberty Can Grow'; Allied Day of Rededication

Britain passes Nov. 11 without formal note of day's meaning; All intent on victory.

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 11 (AP) — German-dominated Europe ignored Armistice Day except in Unoccupied France, where the observance was restricted to memorial services.

German military authorities have forbidden demonstrations or celebrations of the Allied victory of 1918 in Belgium and Occupied France, and have taken strict measures to prevent any repetition of incidents which occurred last year.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Dedication Day seems a better name than Armistice Day for this eleventh day of the eleventh month that brings at its eleventh hour none of the customary prewar official observances or ceremonials of national remembrance.

Many persons in various parts of the country have observed this morning the two minutes of silence initiated in 1919. But they have done so privately. Then they have turned again to their lathes, their drawing boards, their desks, or their service duties to speed another Armistice Day which they hope, unlike the first shall really herald lasting peace.

Today as in 1940 and 1939 there was no commemorative service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall with solemn pagentry of Church and State and with the King placing a wreath of Flanders poppies at the foot of the simple stone pillar symbolizing the British people's sacrifice in 1914 to 1918.

Wreaths on Cenotaph

Instead, as Big Ben chimed 11, London traffic with its line of poppy-red busses surged on its way past a knot of people—men bareheaded — looking at the wreaths with which the base of the cenotaph was newly decked. One was from King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The others were tributes from the Empire overseas. Steadily they accumulated—wreaths from various communities and simple posies from the relatives of men who fell.

One tribute was "from Ireland in memory of the brave." As I watched, Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's Prime Minister in the concluding World War years, came out from the Government building opposite to place a wreath.

On the greensward in front of Westminster Abbey, damaged by bombs, a "field of remembrance" has been staked out again as usual, with the little wooden crosses adorned in many cases by poppies made by disabled ex-service men —those "Remebrance Day" poppies which nearly everyone in Britain is wearing today.

Appeal by Wavell

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell made a specially recorded radio appeal from India on Sunday, and "Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund," founded to aid World War veterans, is expected to benefit as ever, despite many calls on the peoples' purses. This fund has raised around £10,000,000 since the end of the World War.

Last year the Nazis celebrated Nov. 11 by a daylight raid on Westminster. Then in the air they enjoyed a numerical advantage which Prime Minister Winston Churchill has just announced is theirs no longer, as the forces of democracy accumulate irresistibly and the fruits of British-American collaboration begin to get harvested.

Gigantic Task Ahead

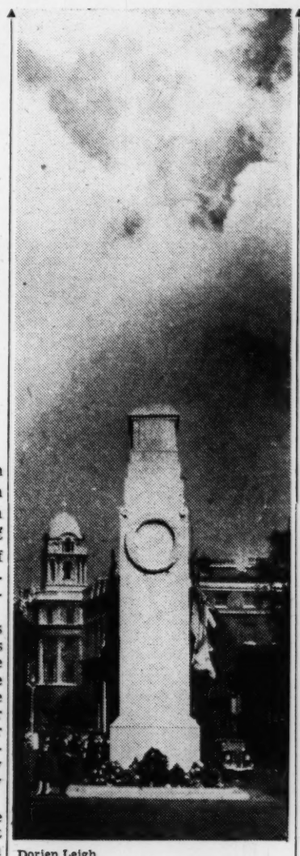
British and Americans have to work together closely in the gigantic task to which they are committed, leaders stress, and the American Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant, gave a dedicatory thought to the people on both sides of the Atlantic when he said in a speech yesterday at Plymouth during the election ceremony of Lord and Lady Astor as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of that city, "It is never easy for one country to understand another country and understanding is more difficult in war than in time of peace.

"With all the ties that bind your country with mine, distrust and differences still leave room for further understanding."

The Eyes of Lincoln

"Some years ago," the Ambassador said, "a friend of mine wrote a tribute to Abraham Lincoln. It deals with the subject of Lincoln's eyes: 'They were eyes which saw with sympathy and interpreted with common sense. They were eyes of earnest idealism limited and checked by possibility and practicability. They were eyes of a truly humble spirit, whose am-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5



Dorien Leigh

The Cenotaph

Memorial to Britain's fallen, where this year the war has curtailed the customary observances, but wreaths, including those of the royal family, were again laid.

Occupy Reich For 5 Years Is Cleric's Call

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Growing evidence of the savage brutality in which the modern German Army has been trained is increasing Britain's realization of the immensity of the problem of postwar Germany.

New witnesses to German bestiality came to the microphone during the past week end with grim and almost unbelievable first-hand experiences confirming allegations made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other spokesmen of the criminal depths to which German soldiers, especially the younger ones, as well as the Gestapo, have sunk.

At the same time Hitler's latest speech at Munich and his new peace feelers are regarded here as marking a further stage in the sinster subtlety of the Nazi leader which is regarded as perhaps an even more serious menace.

All the more important therefore is the contribution just made by the Archbishop of York, the foremost spokesman of the Church of England, to the question of the future of Germany.

Writing in the November issue of the Fortnightly Review, the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Tells nation in Armistice Day address that the sacrifices of 1917 were not in vain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Leading the Nation's observance of the 23rd anniversary of the end of World War I, President Roosevelt in an Armistice Day address at Arlington Cemetery this morning pledged that the end of World War II would see "the world a place where freedom can live and grow into the ages."

President Roosevelt spoke in the amphitheater near the Unknown Soldier's Tomb and he took this sober occasion to repudiate in measured words the oft-repeated view that America's part in war it entered in 1917 was in vain.

Those who make such assertions, the President declared, forget that "the danger which threatened this country in 1917 was real—and that the sacrifice of those who died averted that danger."

After his military aides had placed a wreath on the tablet of the Unknown Soldier, the President began his brief, solemn appraisal of what the World War meant to the United States and with deep feeling he drew the conclusion that "it was, in literal truth, to make the world safe for democracy that we took up arms in 1917," that it was "in simple truth and in literal fact, to make the world habitable for decent and self-respecting men that those whom we now remember gave their lives."

Obligation and Duty

The Nation's soldiers of 1917 died to make the world safe "for decency and self-respect," he said. "And if, by some fault of ours who lived beyond that war, its safety has again been threatened, then the obligation and the duty are ours."

As the capital was commemorating Armistice Day, the Office of Civilian Defense was beginning its observance of Civilian Defense Week—an observance designed to bring home to all Americans that the total war of 1941 may transform their yards into front-line trenches and their cellars into safety dugouts.

All groups of civilians, workmen, businessmen, housewives and young people, will be told through a series of five especially planned "defense days" that this new kind of war is not merely war of soldiers but of civilians as well.

Quotes Sergeant York

In his address the President pointedly quoted one of America's popular heroes of the first World War, Sergeant Alvin York who had recently spoke these words about the cynics and doubters of the real purposes behind the sacrifices of 1917 and 1918:

"The thing they forget is that liberty and freedom and democracy are prizes awarded only to those peoples who fight to win them and then keep fighting eternally to hold them."

Then the President concluded his speech with this comment on the statement he indorsed from Sergeant York:

"The people of America agree with that. They believe that liberty is worth fighting for. And if they are obliged to fight they will fight eternally to hold it.

"This duty we owe, not to ourselves alone, but to the many dead who died to gain our freedom for us—to make the world a place where freedom can live and grow into the ages."

Text of Roosevelt's Armistice Day speech: Page 18.

Armistice of Deeper Meaning Called For in New England

From the Green Mountains of Vermont to the rolling hills of Conecticut, New England paused today to observe the twenty-third anniversary of the calling of halt to hostilities in World War I—and to pay tribute to those who are fighting for freedom in World War II.

It was Armistice Day and there was a solemn air to the parades and other festivities that marked the occasion in the cities and towns, the villages and hamlets.

In Boston one of the largest Armistice Day parades ever held there saw 20,000 marchers pass through the downtown streets while city and state officials and thousands of citizens watched soldiers and sailors, marines and coast guardsmen, veterans and State Guardsmen, pass in review.

On the high campus of the University of Vermont at Burlington, ovelooking majestic Lake Champlain, near the spot where in 1825 Lafayette laid the cornerstone of the old mill—one of the University buildings, and from Lafayette Mall on historic Boston Common, a message of hope to Free Frenchmen the world over was sent.

Addressing soldiers from the Portland, Maine, harbor defenses, and sailors from warships anchored off shore, Robert Hale, Chairman of the Maine Committee to Defend America, told an Armistice Day gathering in the Maine city that the country still lacks "the resolution, the unity, the imagination, and the passion by which alone wars can be won—by which alone this war can be won. We are still far from the unitl and resolution which ushered in 1917."

And so it went, up and down the land. Scarcely a hamlet too small to take notice of the day. Hardly a school child too young to realize that this holiday from studies marks an event long remembered by their elders.

The flags, waved, the bands played, the orators spoke and the solid folk of New England listened. And listening they seemed to hear things that didn't come from the trumpet's mouth or the orators' platform. It was a message written in their hearts and it seemed to say "This time it will be more than an Armistice—this time it will be different."

Details and pictures of New England Armistice Day celebrations: Page 2.

Feet March to Music in State, City and Nation, While Guns Roar in Europe

Tobin to Push Charge in Car Crashing Case

Possible political tieups underlying the strange series of events on election eve—when, according to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a band of hoodlums allegedly tried to wreck his car, and who subsequently were released without action by North End police—may be brought out into the open if the case is pushed to prosecution, it was expected in Boston today.

Mayor Tobin's intention to push prosecution was indicated in his announcement that William O'Donnell, his chauffeur, will appear in Municipal Court tomorrow to lodge formal complaint against three and perhaps four men now in custody of police on another charge.

Main mystery in the story lies in conflicting versions of what happened at the North End police station after the alleged effort to smash up the Mayor's car as Mr. and Mrs. Tobin and their party sped from one political rally to another.

After a sedan decorated by the political banner of a rival mayoral candidate had tried, according to Mr. Tobin, to force the Mayor's speeding limousine into a collision with an elevated upright pillar on Commercial Street, and its occupants had shouted threats at the Tobin party, the Mayor halted his fast-moving cavalcade at the Back Bay Police Station and told officers the whole story, he explained later to the press.

"I understand," the Mayor declared in a formal statement, "that the (North End) police later picked up the occupants of the sedan, but that —— —— (a North End politician) obtained their prompt release." He named the politician, with whom police of the district have been said to be very friendly. He further told reporters yesterday that he has "testimony" to prove every assertion he made in this written statement.

Intercession of this politician was denied in a conflicting version from Police Lieut. Michael J. Adley of the North End police, who was on duty when the men were apprehended. According to this version, an officer spotted the sedan, whose registration number the Tobin party had taken, and told the occupants they were wanted at the police station. Two showed up at the station, and denied any connection with the Tobin incident. Lieutenant Adley states that they were released because no formal complaint had been issued against them, and because they could easily be reached at their North End homes.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has issued no statement in connection with the role of the North End police or any other phase of the incident, but has referred reporters to Lieutenant Adley's statement.

The men now in custody are being held in connection with theft of $48,000 worth of food stamps from the Hawkins Street Relief station.

The sedan involved in the wrecking attempt had a large political banner across its back, Mayor Tobin stated.

Goodyear Rubber Workers Strike

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP)—The 1,000 production workers of the Goodyear Rubber Company left their machines today in a walkout demand for increased wages and other "improvements of working conditions."

Vincent J. Scamporino, attorney for the workers, said that the current average wage for a 40-hour week was about $20 to $22, but that the amount of the wage increase had not yet been stipulated. Charles M. Park, President of the company, said he would not comment "until later."

The workers are affiliated with no union, but Mr. Scamporino said that they had asked the aid of the American Federation of Labor.

The firm manufactures rubber boots and shoes and holds some defense contracts. It is an independent concern and has no connections with the tire manufacturing firm of the same name.

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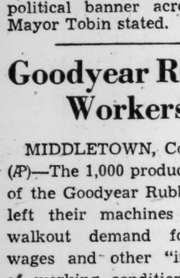

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By a Staff Photographer

Armistice Day—1941

Upper: Col. F. A. Doniat, from the office of the Chief of Staff, First Corps Area, Boston Army Base, as he addressed a meeting of the Military Order of the World War on Boston Common. Lower: The Wellesley High School band as it took part in the town's parade.

Gracie Fields Has a Picnic In Boston With Just Folks

Gracie Fields, the most famous radio, stage and screen entertainer in Great Britain, entertained a capacity audience in the Boston Opera House last night. And their resounding applause showed they were greatly amused.

However, Miss Field's performance was far more than an entertainment. It was a neighborhood picnic, with representatives of many classes and of several nationalities feeling very much at home with one another and liking one another.

Gracie Fields herself is an embodiment of such neighborliness. She is a personification of democracy. She is of humble origin, keeps in constant touch with humble people and is careful to avoid any appearance of being highbrow.

At the same time she has won the highest distinctions, almost unmatched fame in her field, and much wealth. She is as much esteemed by British Royalty as she is beloved by British workers. Her acts are as noble as her contacts are humble.

Miss Fields' Boston audience corresponded to her personality, that is, it was made up of humble and distinguished elements, feeling only good will toward one another. It contained many British and American sailors, many working people and also members of very influential families.

Women in plain garments streamed into the Opera House beside women in costly gowns. Sailors and bankers laughed and sang together and for a time experienced the joy of belonging to a common family.

The entertainment was in reality a patriotic meeting, but the strangest one that could be imagined. It had no tenseness, not even the hint of a pompous speech, no appeal to a national cause or crusade, no boasting and no flag waving. But very few recent meetings in Boston have so aroused one's devotion to the "free way of life." Because the free way seemed so desirable.

There was much laughing, a little furtive crying, vehement applause and many allusions to humble homes, winding lanes, comradeship, courage, cheer. Some of the jokes were too broad but there was no cynicism.

In fact, what marked the whole entertainment was high idealism. The meeting was a spontaneous expression of loyalty, faith, tolerance, good humor and unshaken determination to be free.

Gracie Field sang, in a very funny way, a very funny song about the "Biggest Aspidistra in the World" and another about a movie that was "so lovely" it caused the song's heroine repeatedly to exclaim, "I Never Cried so Much in All My Life." She led the audience in singing "Annie Laurie" and "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," she deeply moved her listeners by singing of "An Old Violin" and lifted them to a climax of resolve in singing "There'll Always be an England" and "God Bless America."

In this patriotism, one heard no tramping of feet, saw no assaults on barricades, was swept by no appeals to hatred, but was taken to a world where rich and poor could laugh and sing together, make fun of one another, revel in meadows, flowers and sunshine, retain self-respect and keep struggling along toward a better, freer world.

R. H. M.

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Armistice Day Opens Civilian Defense Week

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marching feet, streaming banners, blare of trumpet and roll of drums — that's Armistice Day, observed throughout New England and the nation today.

And it's a new kind of Armistice Day that the nation observes this year. It's a day whose significance —perhaps forgotten during years of false security—is driven home by the clash of battle and the sight of men at arms. It reminds a world striving for a return to sanity that, after all, it was but an Armistice signed that day in 1918 and that this time it must be different.

But there are still the parades and thousands of marching men.

It's been that way on Nov. 11 ever since the first one 23 years ago, though the parades that year were less pretentious.

We Had a Parade

We had one in our neighborhood. It wasn't very big but it helped mark a day that most of us won't forget. We were awakened that morning by the shrilling whistle on the cotton mill and the clang clang of bells from every part of town.

The war was over! Almost too young to realize fully what that meant we caught the meaning from our elders.

The parade was modest. One float—Jackie Carson's cart bedecked with ten cent store flags—served well. And there were drums —large five-gallon cans salvaged from the dump, beaten with sticks from the kindling box. And we were off—the five of us—down one street and up another celebrating unwittingly but with childish exuberance the ending of an era.

New Tie for Armistice Day

Today in Boston where the times have compelled the building of a civilian defense organization of large proportions and far-reaching ability, the celebration of Armistice Day ties in with the opening of Civilian Defense Week.

Through the city streets today passed more than 20,000 service men and veterans.

Not only were the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard represented in the colorful pageant that passed in review but the recently organized Massachusetts State Guard sent more than 2,000 of its members—many of them veterans of the last war—into its first parade.

Review by Governor and Mayor

The parade, Chief-Marshaled by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of the Massachusetts Military Department, started at Commonwealth Ave and Hereford Streets and proceeded downtown via Boylston Street, passed three reviewing stands, at City Hall where Mayor Tobin and city officials watched the parade, at the State House where Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and his staff reviewed the marching units, and at Beacon and Charles Street where General Erickson and members of the Military Department reviewed the marchers.

Leading the parade, as usual, was a detachment of "Boston's finest" mounted police officers, followed by the Chief Marshal, the Parade Committee, headed by Chairman Harold P. Timmins, past Commander of Old Dorchester Post, American Legion, and Thomas F. Mackey, Department Treasurer.

The crack Newton Post drill team, thrice national champions, provided the honor guard for the colors of the State Department of the American Legion.

Soldiers and Bands

Next in line came the 208th Coast Artillery Regiment Band, soldiers from the Boston Harbor Defenses, the Ensign John J. O'Connell Post Band, and units from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

Section two was headed by the Massachusetts State Guard with the Boston Gas Company Band, followed by the band of Milton Post, American Legion. The State Guard included the 26th Infantry, 23rd Infantry, and the First Motor Squadron Band.

The third section was comprised of the Reserve Officers Association, Spanish War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, and the Canadian Legion.

American Legion Commander Richard F. Cunningham and his staff headed the fourth section which included the State championship band from Arlington Post, the State championship drum and bugle corps from Old Dorchester Post, and Legion districts.

At exercises conducted by the Military Order of the World War on Boston Common at 11 a. m. Col. F. A. Doniat, from the office of the Chief of Staff of the First Corps Area, Boston Army Base, called for high civilian morale to back the armed forces of the nation confronted with the possibility of war.

"Our military forces depend upon civilian industry for all material things they require," Colonel Doniat said. "Our men depend in greater measure, upon relatives, friends, and civilians everywhere, for hope, for encouragement, and a spirit of determination and steadfastness. If this country is unfortunate enough to become more actively engaged in this war, you may be sure that the success of its military forces will depend largely upon the extent to which its men and women get behind its civilian defense program. The Army and Navy require the backing of the whole nation to attain success."

By a Staff Photographer

France Forever Officials at Lafayette Memorial

Front row, left to right: Prof. Louis Cons, President; Dewey Archambault of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, who was present as emissary of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Marcel Otin, Mme. Elise Moliere, and Mme. Grillet. Back row, left to right: Ernest F. Barry, J. T. Cullum Blackmore, Richard Francis, Antoine Grillet, and Charles Grillet.

Four Cities in Boston Area to Elect Mayors

Voters of four Greater Boston cities—Malden, Woburn, Melrose and Chelsea—will go to the polls tomorrow to decide who shall manage their municipal affairs during the next terms of office. They will choose mayors, school committeemen, and city councilors.

Malden

With about 28,000 names on the voting list and an exciting mayoralty campaign, just terminating, voters of Malden will register their choice between Mayor William A. Hastings and State Representative Vernon C. Newman to fill the $3,500 post of Mayor for the next two years. Mr. Hastings, who has served as Mayor in the past, before his term now concluding, and Representative Newman have waged a vigorous campaign. The election is non-partisan.

Three unpaid posts on the Malden School Committee are to be filled for four-year terms. Bertram E. Green and Thomas J. Kelleher are running for re-election, and Joseph T. Garrity, George M. Graham, John A. Plummer and Marjery A. Willesen are on the list with them.

Each of Malden's seven wards will choose an alderman. There is a contest in all wards except ward four, where only one man is running. Each ward will also choose three city councilors; six men are running in each ward except in ward 3, where there will be five names on the ballot. Neither aldermen nor city councilors receive a salary.

Woburn

Voters of Woburn will choose a mayor, six school committeemen and 15 aldermen at their local election tomorrow. A fair turnout from the City's 10,600 registered voters is expected.

Mayor William E. Kane is the Republican candidate for Mayor against Herman P. Peterson, Democratic candidate. Both candidates won their present candidacies in upsets at the primaries. Both candidates entered both party primaries, and result was that the Republicans nominated Democratic Mr. Kane and the Democrats chose Republican Mr. Peterson.

Three four-year posts on the School Committee are to be filled. There are three Democratic candidates: William M. Carpenter, Joseph A. Doherty, and John P. Sarrell. There are two Republican candidates: E. Dexter Hart and Frank Dwight Newcomb Jr.; and one Independent candidate, James Cannon.

Three two-year posts on the Committee are also to be filled, and the Democratic lineup includes Committeemen Louise M. Bradley, John J. Murphy and Winifred C. Walsh, all seeking re-election. The Republican list is Dorothy M. Lord, Arthur McClure, and George J. Odom.

Eight posts as alderman-at-large are to be filled from a list of eight Democratic candidates, eight Republicans and three Independents. Seven ward aldermen will be chosen. There are 11 candidates, but in wards one, two and three there is no contest.

Melrose

Melrose election officials expect a fairly good turnout of voters tomorrow when the electorate will decide an interesting and hard-fought campaign for the mayorship. Mayor Robert A. Perkins, who has served 11 years, is retiring and six candidates have been engaged in a free-for-all non-partisan race for the succession. The term is two years and the post pays $2,500.

Candidates are Fred A. Ellis, City Engineer and Commissioner of Public Works; Dr. Willis A. Hutton, physician; Paul H. Provandie, 2nd, Chairman of the Republican City Committee and an Alderman-at-large; Carl A. Raymond, a former State Budget Commissioner; Howard R. True, a State Representative, Alderman, and a former President of the Board of Aldermen; and Theodore J. Vaitses, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Melrose voters will also choose four school committeemen from a list of five candidates. They are: Committeemen Charles H. Adams, Dr. Ralph D. Leonard and Edward J. Wall, all seeking re-election, and also Matthew M. Cox and Eunice H. Calpin. The term is four years, the post unpaid.

Also to be elected are four aldermen-at-large from a list of nine candidates, and one alderman from each of Melrose's seven wards. There are 14 candidates for these seven ward posts.

Melrose has 14,915 voters, and a fairly good turnout would be about 70 or 75 per cent. This is the first election Melrose is to hold under a new plan which provides for local elections in odd-numbered years. The plan was adopted three years ago in the last election held under the old system, by which local elections came in even-numbered years.

Chelsea

Chelsea voters will go to the polls tomorrow to decide the quietest mayoralty contest that city has had in years. State Senator Bernard L. Sullivan, who has been confined to his home, is running against ex-Representative Joseph A. Melley, who has been conducting nightly rallies. Supporters of Mr. Sullivan have scheduled a rally for tonight. But the campaign has been devoid of the charges and hard fighting that have been customary in the past. The winner tomorrow will succeed Mayor Edward A. Voke, who has served four two-year terms.

In the non-partisan primaries, Mr. Sullivan carried four wards out of five with 5,105 votes to Mr. Melley's 4,446.

Also to be chosen are members of the School Committee and the Board of Aldermen. There is a referendum on the ballot pertaining to purchase or lease of a municipal lighting plant.

Brüning Points Way to Peace

Declaring that disarmament is a question which cannot be solved at the height of a conflict, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor of the German Republic, and now Littauer Professor of Public Administration at Harvard University, added that "self-interest on the part of the heavy industries of the European Continent" was responsible for the collapse of the post-World Dar Disarmament Conference.

Speaking on the disarmament problem on Armistice eve at the Gardner Auditorium, State House, Dr. Brüning was the third lecturer to appear in a series of eight talks by recognized authorities under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension Course. These lectures, held each Monday evening, are under the direction of John P. McGrail, of the Department of Education.

Praising the efforts of Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, and declaring that the heavy industries of Great Britain were definitely not to be included with those of Continental Europe in responsibility for the failure of disarmament, Dr. Brüning added that conditions imposed upon Germany at that time only served to create war potentialities, and to lead to general insecurity.

Dr. Brüning sounded a stern warning for those who may be involved in peace negotiations following the current war. Disarmament of one nation, or group of nations, to the exclusion of others, he declared, would lead only to future conflicts. But, he added, "as much as I was convinced that disarmament was possible in 1932, so I am convinced today that, with wisdom, the problem can be solved when this war is over."

Next Monday evening, Ken McCormick, Chief Associate Editor for Doubleday Doran & Company, will narrate and illustrate with colored slides the behind-the-scenes story of the research, writing, and publishing of a book by Kenneth Roberts, author of Northwest Passage and Oliver Wiswell.

Discuss Postwar Problems

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Heinrich Brüning John P. McGrail

Dr. Brüning, former Chancellor of the German Republic, and now Littauer Professor of Public Administration at Harvard University, who discussed the disarmament problem at the Gardner Auditorium, State House, last night. The meeting, one in the series of current lectures on This Changing World of Ours, was presided over by Mr. McGrail of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, Milton, 8 p. m.

Ball to benefit British War Relief Society. Jack Marshard will furnish the orchestra for dancing and will also give a concert before the ball, which will include popular numbers from light operettas. In Marshfield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Carillon recital by Roger T. Walker. A program of martial airs and national hymns has been arranged by the carillonneur. At Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at Museum of Fine Arts, "American Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon lecture by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public, 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Free French Pay Honor To Lafayette

Free French organizations in America commemorated Armistice Day today by ceremonies in memory of General Lafayette.

In Boston, officials of France Forever placed a wreath on the Lafayette memorial on Boston Common.

In Burlington, Vt., by the statue of Lafayette on the University of Vermont campus, the twin cities of Burlington and Winooski radiocast a message of hope to Free Frenchmen the world over.

These solemn ceremonies, coming on Armistice Day in the year of Vermont's sesqui-centennial observance of its "freedom and unity as a State," were held near the spot where Lafayette laid the cornerstone of the old mill—one of the University buildings—during his visit to this country in 1825.

The message drafted by the twin cities, one fourth of whose population is of French descent, voiced "our greetings and our prayers that all the symbols, all the practices, all the institutions of liberty, all that Lafayette helped to bring to America will be restored to France."

Prof. Louis Cons of Harvard, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever, in the exercises on Boston Common, pointed out that General de Gaulle and the Free French forces typified the true spirit of revolt againts oppression, as did Lafayette in the Revolutionary War.

Unity of America Urged in Address Made in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 11 (AP)—Robert Hale, Chairman of the Maine Committee to Defend America, declared today that America is engaged in a shooting war because of its resolution "not to follow the example of the European States and fall under Hitler's subjection."

Facing soldiers from the harbor defenses, sailors from warships anchored in this port, legionnaires, State guardsmen, shipyards workers, and members of civic organizations, Mr. Hale said in a prepared Armistice Day address:

"It is only by the grace of God that the Heinkel bombers will not come over tonight and leave our city in ashes. This is by the grace of God and the intervention of brave men in England, in Russia, in China, who stand between us and the enemy.

"But though we are at war we still lack the resolution, the unity, the imagination, and the passion by which alone wars can be won—by which alone this war can be won. We are still far from the unity and resolution which ushered in 1917."

Five divisions of service men and civilians paraded through the business section of the City Hall Plaza as part of the day's observance.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair, no important temperature change; lowest tonight near 37 degrees; gentle to moderate northwest winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness, scattered light showers or snow flurries in the east and north portions tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness, scattered light showers or snow flurries north portion tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy with scattered light showers or snow flurries tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh west and northwest winds tonight and Wednesday; overcast, occasional light rain east of Portland, broken clouds south of Portland; good visibility.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate winds mostly west and northwest over north portion and northwesterly over south portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	37	New Orleans	54	53
Chicago	29	27	New York	38	37
Denver	31	30	Norfolk	32	31
Helena	27	23	Philadelphia	30	30
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	29	24
Los Angeles	65	62	San Francisco	54	53
Miami	72	71	Washington	32	32
Minneapolis	34	32			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 11.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:07 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Wednesday, 11:47 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:04 p. m.

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National Realtors Consider Difficult Defense Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 11 — Critical questions as to how the home building industry may survive, even in skeletonized form, through defense era burdens of building priorities, rent control and other Government encroachments on fields of private interest in real estate, occupied nearly 3,000 delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in their four-day session here.

While pledging united support to the defense effort, a statement of policies adopted at the closing session urged the consideration of small home builders on a basis of parity with big contractors, and condemned a further expansion of Government ownership, operation and management of real property as a grave menace.

Termination of the United States Housing Authority or any similar tax-endowed agency to establish housing for one class of citizens at the expense of another class was urged as a breach in Government function. Use of Federal salaried employees in real estate activities, especially in land assembly work for the War and Navy Departments and appraisal work for the defense program by employees of the Home Loan Bank System and the Federal Housing Administration, was deplored as usurping normal functions of private business.

Rent Control Status

With respect to rent control, a plea for consideration in legislation of such contributing factors as wages and property taxes was combined with expressed approval of the fair rent committees that have been established in some communities and a warning that any attempt to freeze rentals will only establish a greater shortage by slowing down home building.

Support was requested for pending legislation to exempt real estate commission salesmen from the Federal unemployment insurance pay-roll tax. Exemption from inheritance taxes was urged for homesteads inherited by a surviving spouse, and amendment of the Federal Revenue Act was recommended to permit a homeowner to deduct his loss in case of sale below the purchase price.

Necessity for a fact-finding agency in Washington, where a staff can assemble the facts needed by the builders in their fight for existence and present such facts to proper Government authorities was voiced by leaders of all groups in the convention. Led by David D. Bohannon of San Francisco, President of the Home Builders Institute of America, and supported by Hugh Potter of Houston, Texas, Past President of the N. A. R. E. B., members of the Institute raised a fund of $15,000 on the floor for this purpose. Mr. Bohannon announced that the National Association will add $5,000 and a like amount will probably be provided by mortgage bankers and other groups.

"We will do what Washington wants us to do as long as we feel conscientiously that it is necessary," Mr. Potter told the meeting. "There is no impediment to the defense program in our proposal to bring before the Administration the facts as to material supply, materials needed and the economical consequences involved in a complete stoppage of civilian home building."

George Miller, President of Miller Homes, Inc., of Detroit, told the same meeting he thought that builders, financing institutions, architects, the plumbing industry and other home equipment manufacturers should all present a united front in Washington, demanding the building industry's survival. He contended that representation by individual groups fell on unhearing ears.

At crowded meetings on the controversial subject of rent control, members voiced the hope that voluntary fair rent committees now functioning might be extended to stave off legislation, but Government officials were on hand to point out that such control legislation is now pending. They pointed out, however, that administration of such control, if adopted by Congress, will probably be along the lines on which the voluntary committees are now functioning, but with the authority of law.

New Officers; On to St. Louis

Karl Borders, Washington, chief of the rent section of the Office of Price Administration, explained the interest of the Government at meetings of both the Institute of Real Estate Management and at a general session of the N. A. R. E. B. Pointing out that the annual rental income is approximately $4,000,000,000, and that in defense areas alone the problem affects at least 14,000,000 persons, Mr. Borders added:

"What happens to rents becomes an important part of worker morale in every defense area in the Country. If a man feels he is being charged a profiteering rent, he hates his landlord; hates the town he lives in, and is ready to move on when the opportunity arises. A high labor turnover in defense industry leads to dangerous inefficiency."

Maximum national capacity will be boosted by the use of existing empty plants rather than construction of new plants, the Society of Industrial Realtors were told by Ormonde A. Kieb of Newark, N. J. Time, materials and manpower may be conserved by expanding existing facilities, he declared, as he queried, "Why should we as a Nation go in debt to build new factories at $5 or $6 a square foot when we can acquire usable buildings at $1 or $2 per square foot?"

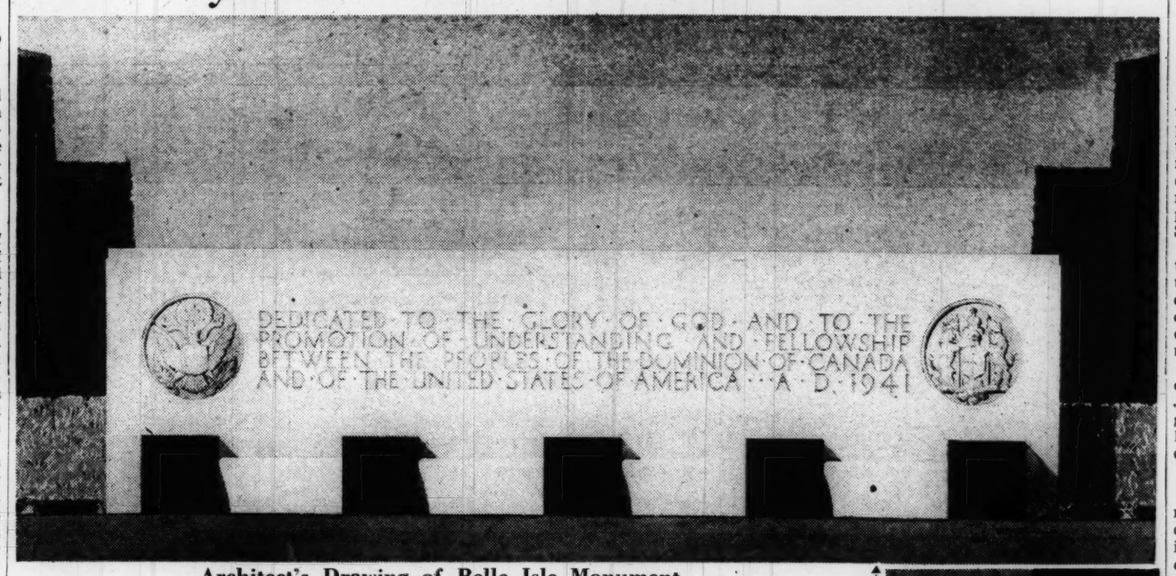
A second great wave of expansion initiated by small plants now crowded to the limit is impeded only by proper financing, Frank G. Binswanger of Philadelphia told the industrial realtors. In a parallel report for the western half of the country, Chester A. Moores of Portland, Ore., said that aircraft manufacture now tops lumber as the West Coast's No. 1 industry, and predicted a new center of light metal manufacture in the cheap power area along the Columbia River.

New officers of the N. A. R. E. B. elected to take office next January are: President, David B. Simpson of Portland, Ore.; Treasurer, John C. Bowers of Chicago; Regional Vice-Presidents, Great Lakes region; John W. Galbreath, Columbus, Ohio; Central Atlantic—Harry A. Taylor of East Orange, N. J.; Southwest—William T. Richardson of Van Nuys, Calif.; Northwest—Hugh Russell of Seattle; North Central—A. I. Madden of Des Moines; New England—Lee Andrews of Old Greenwich, Conn.; Southeast — Kenneth S. Keyes of Miami; South Central—R. W. Patton of San Antonio.

New President of the Home Builders Institute of America is E. L. Crain of Houston, Texas. C. Philip Pitt of Baltimore is the new Chairman of the Secretaries' Council of the N. A. R. E. B., and L. E. Broome of Orlando, Fla., is the new President of the National Association of License Law Officials.

St. Louis was chosen for the 1942 convention city.

Symbolizes American-Canadian Good Will


DEDICATED · TO · THE · GLORY · OF · GOD · AND · TO · THE
PROMOTION · OF · UNDERSTANDING · AND · FELLOWSHIP
BETWEEN · THE · PEOPLES · OF · THE · DOMINION · OF · CANADA
AND · OF · THE · UNITED · STATES · OF · AMERICA · · · A · D · 1941

Architect's Drawing of Belle Isle Monument

International Peace Monument Dedicated

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (AP)—J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, told an audience at the dedication of an international peace monument at Belle Isle today that 126 years of peace and understanding between Canada and the United States has resulted in a strong defense tie-up between the two countries.

"The monument before which we stand is a constant reminder that the hopes of the past have been realized, that we have traveled successfully the long path which has led to our present identity of views, above all to our identity of aspirations for the future." he declared.

Mr. Moffat described the Ogdensburg declaration as the first step by the two countries "which recognized that our defenses represented part and parcel of the same problem."

"This was not a treaty and involved no commitment, yet it represented more than a mere act of governments: it represented a response to two popular wills," he said.

A second development in Canadian-American relations Mr. Moffat declared, was the Hyde Park declaration which he called "the economic corollary of Ogdensburg."

"The spirit that created these measures brought about 126 years of peace between us, or looked at from another angle, this long period of peace and friendship was the foundation on which these visible proofs of friendship were erected." Mr. Moffat said.

Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, also lauded the joint efforts of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King to bring about closer economic co-operation between the United States and Canada.

"The Ogdensburg agreement, a simple piece of paper that did not even bear their signatures," Mr. McCarthy said, "converted this whole Continent into one strong fortress against forces of barbarism.

"The declaration of Hyde Park is making of it one great arsenal to arm the slender line that hems these forces in.

"And in equal sympathy with these two, that stalwart Britisher of an American mother, Winston Churchill, has lent his wisdom and sagacity to the Atlantic Charter as a new bill of rights for the nations," Mr. McCarthy declared.

William Henry Deacy
Designer of monument.

Firmer Control of U. S. Labor Placed at Door of President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—"You can't carry a club abroad and practice appeasement at home. . . ."

That philosophy, put into words by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D), of Virginia, expresses an idea that is gaining in strength on Capitol Hill with each new labor dispute that hampers defense production.

On the other side stands the argument which has been voiced by such an authority on war economics as Bernard M. Baruch that labor cannot be drafted for work; that enforced work for a private master is slavery. Others pick up his argument and take it a step farther: a ban on strikes amounts to enforced labor.

A part of the difficulty grows out of the fact that the United States is neither wholly at war nor wholly at peace. In war, the work or fight order of Woodrow Wilson, advocated by Mr. Baruch, might be applied. Wholly at peace, unhampered by the problems of armament, it would not matter so much.

A Basic Fault

The latest demands for a curb on strikes feed upon the coal dispute. But advocates of a firmer policy, such as Representatives Howand W. Smith (D) or Virginia and E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, argue that if the coal dispute had not arisen it would have been something else.

They feel that labor legislation and labor policy are too heavily weighted in favor of labor and that until this situation is remedied by law and deed the strife will grow in violence.

"What we need is a revision of the national labor policy on a fairer basis," said Senator Byrd. "That would require a little legislation and a fairer attitude generally on the part of the executive establishment."

Advocates of a tougher attitude toward labor would not find it hard to support almost any sort of bill that had a chance to get through Congress and in any way gave vent to their feelings, pent up so long.

But none of those who would like to see the government adopt an attitude of firmness on the labor front at home, to match that it is displaying abroad, feel that there is any hope of getting anywhere with legislation unless the President, himself, leads the way.

There was a simple, declaratory resolution brought out by Senator Byrd in the last Congress. It simply said that strikes in defense industries were against public policy and deserved the condemnation of Congress. It was designed to express Congress' opinion of such strikes and had no legal effect. It was adopted by the Senate and died in the House, unwanted, Senator Byrd said, by the Administration.

At the moment, more than a score of bills designed to restrict in one way or another some of the freedoms that have been given labor in the last decade await action by committees.

Pending Bills

Four bills would forbid aliens from acting as employee representatives in labor negotiations or serving as officers in unions.

Five attack the problem of mediating defense industry strikes.

One would assert the right of a person to work without joining a labor union, and without interference.

One would require the incorporation of labor unions, making of them a corporate body which could sue and be sued.

One forbids the closed shop and allows the use of injunctions to prevent the stoppage of work in defense plants.

One bars Nazis and Communists from posts as officers in unions.

One forbids labor unions from making political contributions.

One brands as treason strikes in defense plants.

One specifies that union membership shall not be required in defense industries.

One bars Communists, Bundists, Nazis from membership in unions.

Three declare that subversive persons shall not act as employee representatives in disputes.

One proposes a freedom-to-work amendment for the Constitution.

Each new hard-fought dispute along the labor front brings a rash of new bills. Throughout the session, however, the labor committees, through which they must pass to reach the floor of either House, have sat tight. Unless and until the Administration produces a measure requiring a cooling off period and mediation in advance of strikes, advocates of any restrictive labor legislation do not expect to get any action.

New Plan to End Naziism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—To hasten the end of Naziism, the United States should begin now, with the assistance of its immigrant population, to help organize the provisional governments for postwar Europe, in the opinion of Louis Adamic, Yugoslav-born author, who came to the United States in 1913.

Explaining to a week-end luncheon of the New York branch of the American Association of University Women his proposal, Mr. Adamic said such American action would be a repetition on a larger canvas of the role the United States played in 1917 when it took a hand in the formation at Pittsburgh, Pa., of the new Government of Czechoslovakia.

Declaring that Hitler's success was due to his epic idea of dominating the world, Mr. Adamic said that Naziism's defeat could be accomplished only by the launching of a still bigger idea. He said the provisional establishment of Czechoslovakia in the United States during the First World War was an act which hastened the downfall of Austria-Hungary, and pointed the way.

"I propose now—say some time in 1942 or as soon as we can dig ourselves out of our confusion—our Government, as part of our effort in this war, give official leadership to our immigrant groups in organizing a plan for a continental Europe while Hitler still has Europe," he said.

New Governor of South Carolina Seeks Short Legislative Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With the declaration that his "first major operation" would be "to help accomplish a 40-day legislative session devoted to the efficient and business-like disposition of the State's affairs, devoid of extravagance and divorced from bitterness," Joseph Emile Harley, Barnwell attorney and former Lieutenant Governor for two terms, assumed the gubernatorial duties of South Carolina to which he succeeded as a result of the resignation of Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston. Governor Maybank was elected to fill the unexpired term of junior United States Senator, recently vacated by James F. Byrnes of Spartansburg, now a member of the United States Supreme Court by appointment of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Maybank witnessed Mr. Harley's swearing in by Supreme Court Justice Taylor H. Stukes in a simple ceremony in the executive offices at the State House.

The next session of the General Assembly "has the opportunity to contribute mightily" to the State's political unity and "to the promotion of the national defense, as South Carolina has a part in it," the new Governor declared in a prepared speech read by his secretary, John H. Cauthen.

Governor Harley considers that long legislative sessions "have served to unsettle and confuse business" and "have contributed to the increasing of disunity and the fomenting of discord."

"The long session has been the cradle of most of the governmental mistakes that have frustrated our hopes for internal peace and progress," he declared.

Governor Harley expressed the belief that "a short session is now an obtainable goal" and that "we must sustain our institutions and departments as well as we can, with available revenue." He pleaded for economy and expenditures only for "essential purposes" because "our obligation is not only for today but for tomorrow."

Steel Lids Ruled Off Home Cooking Ranges

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11

Defense officials have asked manufacturers to eliminate steel cover lids from domestic cooking ranges by Dec. 15.

These lids, usually finished in baked enamel, are used on many gas, electric, kerosene and gasolene stoves to cover the cooking surface when the stove is not in use.

Officials estimated that by discontinuing these covers some 2,500 tons of steel would be saved, annually.

Role of Women

CHICAGO—American womanhood will be represented at the dedication of the International Peace Monument on Belle Isle, Detroit, Armistice Day by Mrs. Theodore F. MacManus, Jr., of Detroit, executive secretary of the Monument Builders of America, who have built the monument and are sponsoring the program.

Mrs. MacManus will place a wreath on the monument during the ceremony to symbolize the part American women have played in helping maintain the cordial relations existing between the United States and Canada.

Representing Canadian women will be Mrs. J. Beverley Mollard of Windsor, Ontario.

Air Mail to Europe May Go From Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—That Miami may become the focal point for all mail now carried by air to Europe and Africa was indicated by an order in the Postal Bulletin by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, saying that, "it is expected that foreign air-mail service will be inaugurated about Nov. 29, 1941, on F. A. M. route 22 from Miami to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo."

Starting at Miami, the route goes to San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Belem, Brazil; Natal, Brazil; Bathurst, Gambia; Lagos, Nigeria; and Leopoldville. The call will be made at Bathurst temporarily, pending facilities for landing at Monrovia, Liberia.

Postal authorities said the shift was due to the dangers connected with the existing northern route. All airplanes ferried across the Atlantic for Great Britain use route 22, and it is presumed that mail planes will use landing facilities already established along the route.

Successors Named For Browne, Bioff

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Election of Richard F. Walsh of Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed George W. Browne as President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators was announced here yesterday by Louis Krouse, union Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Browne and William Bioff, his representative in Hollywood, Calif., were convicted in New York Federal Court last week on charges of extorting money from motion-picture executives.

Mr. Krouse said Mr. Browne had resigned as President of the union and that his successor was chosen by the Executive Committee, meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mississippi Supreme Court Reverses Editor's Conviction

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11 (AP)—The Mississippi Supreme Court yesterday reversed the contempt of court conviction of Frederick Sullens, editor of the Jackson Daily News, laying down a rule that in balancing respect for the courts against freedom of speech, judges should resolve doubtful cases in favor of the press.

Circuit Judge J. F. Barbour had imposed on Mr. Sullens a $100 fine and 15-day jail sentence, the latter suspended during good behavior, because of two editorial articles published in the News.

These appeared near the end of a court term in which Judge Barbour had called attention of a grand jury and Hinds County officials to alleged widespread violation of liquor and gambling laws in the County, which includes Jackson, Mississippi's Capital. The Judge also had publicly childed petit purors who had voted against conviction in a liquor case which ended with a hung jury.

Mr. Sullens commented in the News, "That's a good show now being staged in the Hinds County Circuit Court room. . . . On the stage or screen it would be well worth a price of admission." In an editorial he remarked that citizens of the County resented an impression "that their County is a hotbed of crime," and said of the court term, "There was much beating of tom-toms and sounding of loud alarm, but the net results were exceedingly small."

The Supreme Court's unanimous decision, written by Justice Julian Alexander, said of the statements that "We cannot discover any germs of legal contempt nor detect any reasonable tendencies to obstruct, embarrass or hinder the court."

Chief Justice Sydney Smith in a special concurring opinion declared that Mr. Sullens "was attempting to discharge a duty that he owed the public as the Editor of a newspaper," and that "the discharge of this duty was here particularly incumbent upon the appellant (Sullens) because of the threat made by the Judge to jurors who had voted for acquittal in a criminal case to cite them for contempt of court."

Mr. Sullens called the Supreme Court's decision a "Magna Carta" guaranteeing freedom of the press, and commented that newspapermen everywhere would find in the two Justices' opinions "the ablest and most comprehensive setting forth of the Constitutional guarantee of the liberty of the press that can be found anywhere in the history of American jurisprudence."

Justice Alexander was the Court's spokesman on the general question of freedom of speech and the press and he wrote, in part:

"Freedom of speech and the press . . . must stop short, for example, of libel, treason or blasphemy; nor may it be used in the abetting of any crime. . . . The right of the court to enforce respect for itself begins where the right of the citizen to speak ends. This line, difficult of abstract definition, is fixed at that point where that which is spoken or published is calculated to obstruct the functioning of its machinery then in motion. . . .

"It may be that in the printed articles appellant made taut the limiting leash, but we cannot say that it has loosed its hold. Within these limitations the citizen may reasonably criticize even the courts or the judges thereof. . . . One may criticize the court as inefficient, so long as he does not contribute to its inefficiency."

Mr. Sullens is a World War major and long-time editor whose strongly expressed political opinions last year led to a physical clash with Gov. Paul Johnson.

Army Enlistments Now 900 a Day

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11

Beating Selective Service to the punch, men are signing up for three-year enlistments in the regular Army at the rate of about 900 a day.

War Department officials reported today there were more than 26,000 such enlistments in October, a substantial gain over the 21,975 who joined the regulars the month before.

The majority asked for and were given assignments to the Air Forces, which are in the process of being virtually doubled in size by next June 30, when the Army's air branch is expected to number at least 400,000 officers and men.

The entire Army of the United States, which includes the selecetes and the National Guard, now has passed 1,600,000 in strength, enlisted men numbering 1,498,038 by the latsett official computation, officers more than 110,000.

Shortage of Raw Materials Believed Rising in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—With the Russian campaign placing unparalleled strain upon the industrial reserves and capacity of Germany, the Nazis are facing an increasing shortage in certain vital raw materials and manufactured products, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

The decline is reported as particularly severe in wool and textiles, although figures at hand here do not reflect the accelerated rate of exhaustion caused by the eastern campaign, the Foreign Commerce Weekly declares.

Meanwhile, word from the other end of the Axis indicates that Japanese economy is experiencing growing difficulty with industrial leaders asking for an end to the current uncertainty.

Central Control Sought

"Industrialists are urging immediate action on the organization of the many control associations into one new central structure for each industry. Leaders from all circles reportedly have expressed a desire for enforcement of permanent operating plans and measures for the wartime structure instead of the temporary measures adopted heretofore—with a view to developing better co-ordination between supply, demand, materials, labor, and power," Foreign Commerce Weekly writes.

At the same time, the list of items contained in that country's copper restrictions have grown to 208, while 350 varieties of iron manufactures will be banned after Dec. 25.

Although the Commerce Department reports no serious shortage of food within Germany, it declares the outlook for the potato crop is less favorable than last year with 65,000,000 tons expected as against last year's bumper crop of 70,000,000 tons. Furthermore, a wet autumn threatened to affect the quality of the potatoes gathered, making them unfit for long storage.

Wartime Expansion

"While no statistical data on Germany's production of war materials are available, there is every reason to assume that it continued to expand and reached new wartime records during the summer of 1941, this expansion being achieved through still further contraction in the production of industrial capacity and man-power reserves of the occupied countries.

"The consumption of motor fuel in the Soviet Russian campaign, because of the long distances and bad condition of the roads, is said to have reached quantities far exceeding anything Germany previously has experienced and has led to a great intensification of efforts to increase the use of motor fuels other than natural or synthetic gasoline and diesel oil," the Commerce Department says.

Draft Act Upheld By Court Ruling

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP) The Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the Selective Service Act yesterday in ruling that the Rev. Allen Clay Lambert of Altoona, Pa., a Lutheran minister, must serve a year and a day in prison for refusing to register for military service.

The Rev. Mr. Lambert had appealed his conviction by the United States District Court at Pittsburgh on the contention that Congress is without authority to enact a conscription law unless the Nation is actually at war.

In a unanimous decision written by Judge Herbert F. Goodrich the Court declared: "It may be taken as settled that the power of Congress to raise and support armies, conferred in Article One, Section Eight, of the Constitution, may be implemented by legislation providing for compulsory service.

"The power granted to Congress by the Constitution to provide for the common defense . . . is not to be interpreted in a way which will make the power ineffective against an enemy, actual or potential. We are not precluded from preparing for battle, if battle must come, until such time as our preparations would be too late."

De Gaullists Grow in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 11—Organization of an Atlantic City Chapter of France Forever was announced by Miss Drucilla Taggart, sister of the Mayor, today. The group was formed in Philadelphia in September, 1940, and is composed of French citizens in the United States and American Friends of France who are supporting Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

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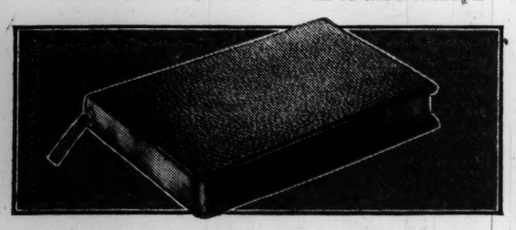

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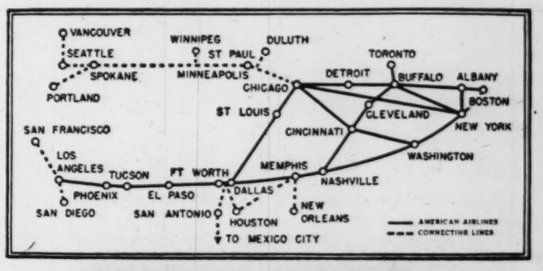

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Courage of the Chinese People Described by Y.W.C.A. Worker

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Courage, confidence, and freedom from resentment, these three characteristics, are lifting China above the ruins bombs have wrought, according to Miss Margaret Brennecke, who is concluding a year's furlough from her duties as an Advisory Secretary to the City Department of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in China.

As guest of honor with Miss Josephine Little of the National staff in New York yesterday afternoon at a tea given by Mrs. Edward V. Huntington, and also at the first fall meeting of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. last night, Miss Brennecke described the work being carried on in China. For the past 11 years she has been in North China, where she has gone from one city to another as special problems have arisen requiring her counsel. Four years previously she served in Shantung. She expects to sail early in January on her return, to continue the work of organizing co-operatives, which has been part of the Y. W. C. A. program for the past two years.

Bombs are taken as a matter of course, they have been falling for so long in China, she said. Buildings may be demolished one afternoon, but the next morning, in the midst of the ruins, a flower cart will be doing business, supplying fresh flowers to customers who still have a place to put them.

In Bombed Building

Miss Brennecke found the board of the Chungking Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. Shih-Ming Chu was President, holding a meeting in the administration building there two hours after the center of the structure had been demolished by a bomb—the fourth direct hit there in a year. Mrs. Chu herself had been buried under the debris of her house in another raid, but was dug out safely by her servants before the bombing was over. She is now in Washington with her husband, who is military attache of the Chinese Embassy.

The Chinese start to rebuild almost the instant a raid is over, and if another bombing interrupts the work, they return to it if the structure remains standing, Miss Brennecke said. Roads are being widened and new villages built even where bombs have not wrought havoc, she added, for the spirit of the new united China is one of progress.

More remarkable, she believes, than the undaunted courage with which the Chinese continue to bring order out of chaos is the absence of resentment against the Japanese. They distinguish between the military faction responsible for the war and the Japanese as a people, and, despite all that the war has inflicted on them, they hold no bitterness, she declared.

The Y. W. C. A. is training women for leadership in co-operatives, which provide means for them to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. The first was a tailoring co-operative in Chengtu, where they lived in buildings on the Y. W. C. A. grounds, making their own co-operative living arrangements and choosing their own officers.

Training Course

Two months' training in the three R's, the technical side of the trade and the principles of citizenship always precedes the starting of the co-operative. Raw materials available, consumer needs and skills of the workers must be taken into consideration in establishing one, Miss Brennecke pointed out.

In Chungking a shoe co-operative is now operating successfully where women of the families of soldiers are earning enough to support themselves. A model village built outside the city houses the workers, each of whom contributed a small amount to the business, making the workers and "capitalists" one. They work during the day and study at night to improve their skills and gain an education.

Despite the fact that taxes are from 23 to 26 times as high as before the war in the interior of China, the Chinese subscribed $50,000 for the work of the Y. W. C. A. last spring, going 60 per cent over the quota, Miss Brennecke stated. This, she said, indicated not only their appreciation of its work but also the fact that they did not allow hardship to cramp their generosity.

As an indication of what the war has done to prices, she said that leather shoes which were $6 in Chinese money before, were $70 when she left a year ago, and are now $300 a pair. Most Chinese are therefore wearing cloth shoes such as are made by the co-operative.

Miss Brennecke was greeted on her arrival here by Miss Helen Norton, General Secretary of the Cambridge "Y. W." who was in China last winter after attending the meeting of the World's Student Christian Federation, in India.

By a Staff Photographer

Promoting Y. W. C. A. Work in China

Miss Helen Norton (left), General Secretary of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A., with Miss Margaret Brennecke, who is on a furlough from China, where for the past 15 years she has been working with the National Committee of the China Y. W. C. A.

National Defense the Topic At Dinner of Altrusa Club

Virginia Cowles, American war correspondent and author of "Looking for Trouble," last evening related personal experiences, some humorous, some pathetic, some just human, which she encountered in war-torn Europe. She spoke at the dinner meeting of the Altrusa Club in the Hotel Vendome, at which Lieut. Corinne V. Loomis, International Altrusa Chairman of Emergency Defense, presided.

One character who appeared in several of her anecdotes was a charwoman she knew in London, a Mrs. Sullivan. When she finally left London, she said to Mrs. Sullivan, "I do hope you don't have any more bombings." To which Mrs. Sullivan replied with true cockney philosophy, "Well, there's one thing about those bombings—they take your mind off this darned war!"

As a contrast, Col. Nathalie Hays Hammond, head of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, spoke of the apathy she found among women toward the emergency, and said that women were inclined to "write it off on the cuff," to leave it to their neighbor, and in fact to be rather vague in their thinking about the situation as it concerned themselves.

Traced History

Major Mabel McSweeney, also of the Defense Corps, traced the history of public safety in this country. She pointed out that this was the third appeal that had been made for civilian defense effort in the United States. The first was during the Revolution when citizens were called on to act as messengers and later were entrusted with the task of the rehabilitation of the soldiers. The second and third instances were in 1917 and today. It was interesting to remark, she said, that in 1917 two of the men on the newly formed Committee on Public Safety were John Hays Hammond and a Mr. McSweeney—and now their daughters are carrying on in the same work.

The third speaker at the dinner was Miss Dorothy B. Seccond, adjutant in the motor corps of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, who appealed for greater co-operation with that organization, and told of the part of the Red Cross in the national defense program.

Honor Guests

Honor guests at the dinner were: Miss Irene Gowitz of Worcester, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for the First District; Mrs. Lillian Emery, President of the Waterville, Maine, club; Miss Virginia Norment, President of the Albany club; Mrs. Helen Donahue, President of the club in Portland, Maine, and the only woman postmistress in the East; Miss Katherine Koch of Pittsburgh, Treasurer of the First District; Dean Dawn Nelson Wallace, District Chairman of education, and President of Nasson College, Springfield, Maine; Miss Dorothy Robertson, President of the Worcester club; Miss Helen Murdoch, President of the Pittsburgh club; Miss Ruth Cummings, President of the Providence club; Miss Teresa S. Fitzpatrick, Secretary of the district; Miss Ruth E. Broome, Publicity Chairman for the district; Miss Alma Jackson, President of the Portsmouth club; Miss Helen Watson of the Business and Professional Women's Club; Miss Carolyn LaVers, President of the Quota Club; Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Women's City Club of Boston; Mrs. Claude Gilson of the Zonta Club, and Miss Mabel Krueger of the Soroptimist Club.

A district meeting was held in the afternoon at the Woman's City Club.

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Teachers of Weymouth Seek Salary Increase

The Weymouth School Committee, planning its annual budget, today received petitions asking for a general 5 per cent salary increase for all Weymouth school teachers. The petition came in behalf of the Weymouth Teachers' Association.

Charles R. Thibadeau, Superintendent of Schools, estimated the salary increases, if approved, would require a $20,000 additional appropriation. The proposal was taken under advisement.

Martin Makes Plea for Full Co-operation in Defense Plans

Justifying "agitation, argument, discussion and debate" as "a wholesome part of the American way" out of which will come American policy, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House minority leader and chairman of the Republican National Committee, last night asserted that "when that policy finally is determined there will be no holding back. The will of the majority will prevail and that verdict will be accepted by the minority."

He addressed a gathering of several hundred Republicans at a testimonial dinner of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club honoring Mrs. Alfred Baylies Williams of Taunton, Republican National Committeewoman for Massachusetts, and which marked the opening of the 1942 Congressional campaign for the Party.

On the program with him were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and four other members of Congress, including Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers and Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts, Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, and Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, representing both sides of the isolationist-interventionist issue in foreign policy.

Indirect Reference

Although this was not made a subject of discussion, there were indirect references to it in Representative Rogers' assertion that "we can hold different points of view and can be thoroughly good Republicans and still differ on what we can do to protect this great nation of ours," and Representative Martin's that "we must be tolerant of the views of one another. We must respect the honest convictions of all and we must give earnest heed to the constructive suggestions and criticism of all." Representative Bolton declared that it was "imperative to the future of the United States that the loyalty of the minority not be questioned and that the people be given at least two sides of these many questions upon which to pass judgment."

Representative Martin asserted that "The immediate task before the American people is to get full production of defense supplies and materials. We are committed by a policy advocated by the President and approved by the Congress to achieve two objectives. We must supply to Great Britain and her allies the tools with which to repulse the aggressors. We must build our own defenses so strong no nation on earth will dare attempt an attack on a single foot of American territory. Keep America strong, and America will always be free.

"To achieve the production vital to the two objectives I have outlined, we must have harmony; unity; co-operation on the part of all our citizens. Employee, employer and the Government must all be co-operative. Honest and fair treatment must be the rule inviolate. Everybody everywhere in this Nation must be given a square deal. No group, no faction, no section, no individual should be or can be allowed to take advantage of the Nation's peril to obtain unfair privileges or swollen power or profits. The national defense must transcend every other consideration until it is completely achieved.

Nation in Peril

"Our nation is in dire peril. Any man or woman who impedes the work of erecting our defense not only is playing with fire, but will encounter the wrath of a righteously indignant people. Iniquities can be adjusted, injustices can be righted, without any stoppage of the national defense work or the Lend-Lease program on farm, in factory or shipyard. The stoppage of the national defense, the impeding of the Lend-Lease program, the imperiling of all, certainly is no answer, no solution, to any iniquity or any injustice which any group may feel has been perpetrated upon it."

He also warned against the centralization of power in Washington and the control of the public purse in the Executive Department of Government; declared that the American people must guard against inflation, against those who would overthrow the Government in the transition period from war to peace, against "the very definite and dangerous trend of today to popularize Communism in America" and against attacks on small business.

Governor Saltonstall cited Massachusetts' part in the defense program and declared that one of the Commonwealth's most important contributions in this period was the running of its own affairs on an efficient and economical basis, resulting in a reduction of taxes when national expenditures were soaring.

Others on the program were Col. Sinclair Weeks, National Committeeman for Massachusetts, the Rev. Wilton E. Cross, and Former Immigration Commissioner Anna C. M. Tillinghast, founder of the club, who presented a watch to Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder of Worcester, President of the Club, presided.

Aspinwall Chapter to Meet

The Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, D. A. R., opens its season of 1941-1942 tomorrow with a program devoted to national defense. The first meeting of the year is always held in the Edward Devotion House, the oldest house in Brookline, on Nov. 13 or as near that date as possible, in celebration of the incorporation of the town of Brookline.

In selecting the name of Johanna Aspinwall, the chapter honored the woman who was the daughter, wife and mother of patriots whose name has been identified with the history of Brookline from its earliest days. The officers of the Chapter this year are: Regent, Mrs. Thomas Owst Baxter; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Walter F. Sutter; Chaplain, Miss Alice H. Baldwin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Roberts; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. Dana Hodgkins; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry H. Lynch; Registrar, Mrs. Frederick H. Woodward; Historian, Mrs. Edmands P. Lingham; Librarian, Mrs. Willis R. Russ, and Auditor, Mrs. Clarence M. Casselberry.

Reports of the State Fall Conference will be given by Mrs. Frank E. Roberts. The Chapter Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education, Mrs. William E. Chenery, will present the State Chairman of this committee, Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, the honor guest of the afternoon. The speaker will be Capt. Helen Paul, Deputy State Air Raid Warden, who will talk on "Women Civilian Defense."

Following the program there will be a tea with Mrs. William S. Youngman, Mrs. Charles H. Flood and Mrs. Spencer J. Steinmetz as hostesses.

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Commander Hotel in Cambridge, Miss Mildred B. Litchfield, the Regent, presiding. Mrs. A. H. Mason, who gives the Sears lectures at the Waltham Public Library, will review recent books. Hostesses will be Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, Miss Bessie E. Small and Mrs. Charles W. Spencer.

U. S. Wearing Apparel Liked In So. Africa

Foreign Trade Flashes

American-made wearing apparel is in sharply increased demand in South Africa, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

The demand comes from women in the smaller towns and trade centers of the interior, as well as the larger cities, he said. The sale of American silk stockings has been accelerated by the published news of the shutting off of United States raw silk imports from Japan, and the uncertainty as to how long stocks now available will last.

During 1940, exports of cotton dresses and ensembles of woven fabrics from the United States to South Africa, were valued at $127,120; wool clothing exports for women and children (except knitted), $194,094; and silk dresses, blouses, and skirts, $220,052. Exports of rayon dresses, skirts, blouses and other outerwear not knitted or crocheted, from the United States to the Union, were valued at $2,048,242.

Expanded Air Transport

Air transport facilities from Panama to South American points have been markedly expanded as a result of the defense program, and the increased commercial activity in the southern republics. Pan American Airways is now operating 17 schedules weekly to South America, 13 of these providing service directly or through connection with the Canal Zone.

Japan Collects Metal

Collection of metal articles on a nationwide scale has been reportedly ordered by the Japanese Government. Items mentioned in the official order include fences, name plates, shutters, furniture, kitchen utensils, doors, roofing plates, gutters and pipes, flower vases, manhole lids and railings.

New Tourist Area

Steps are being taken by the Government of Panama to enhance the republic's popularity as a year-round resort area. One recent development along this line was the inauguration of a regular boat service from Colon to the colorful and primitive San Blas Islands where the old Indian civilization remains impervious to modern customs. The erection of a comfortable hotel at Boquete in the mountainous section of the interior of the country is also expected to result in tourist interest, particularly in view of the great scenic beauty of that section. A project under consideration is a 200-room hotel which is planned near the site of the National Airport on Panama Bay.

Cambridge Club To Hear Harrell

Mack Harrell of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be guest artist tomorrow at the evening open meeting of the Cambridge Musical Club in the Renaissance Room of the Germanic Museum at 8:30 p. m. George Reeves of New York will be his accompanist.

The club's program for the season is in charge of Mrs. George Albert Lewis. Miss Emily MacFarlane is chairman of the hostesses for tomorrow night. These will include Mrs. Richard G. Appel, Mrs. Reuel W. Beach, Mrs. Kirk Bryan, Mrs. Huntington P. Faxon, Mrs. Maxwell Fish, Mrs. Arthur Howland, Mrs. Arthur I. Nash, Miss Martha Sever, Mrs. Charles L. Taylor, Jr.; Mrs. Kenneth S. Usher, and Mrs. W. Stewart Whittemore.

The ushers, in charge of Mrs. George L. Dow, will be Miss Harriet Boyd, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Darling, Miss Lois Green, Miss Barnet Gring, Miss Amelia Payne, Mrs. George A. Proctor, Miss Dorothy Wheeler, and Miss Eleanor Whittemore.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

British Ships Again in Lake Champlain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 11—British naval craft are in Lake Champlain but unlike those earlier days of 1812 when they met stern resistance from an infant American Navy, today they are being given unmolested passage as they cruise en route by inland waterways from Montreal to New York City. The craft are 70-foot "mosquito" torpedo boats intended for shipment to England.

Within the week a score of these boats have been reported on the lake coming via the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers and leaving the lake through the canal at Whitehall and thence down the Hudson River.

The heavily armed speed-craft, carrying both guns and torpedo tubes, are being constructed in Montreal and for some undisclosed reason are being rushed through the lake and connecting canals to New York instead of as usual by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic ocean.

One landed on a reef at Point Au Fer, near Rouses Point, during a storm and was damaged, but was refloated with the help of the United States Coast Guard patrol on Lake Champlain.

One of the boats which has passed through the lake was for the Netherlands Navy and had a full crew of Netherlanders aboard.

The craft are of 42 tons, draw four and one half feet of water, have four torpedo tubes, depth charge and smoke screen racks, and carry heavy caliber machine guns.

Senator Aiken Under Fire

Criticism of United States Senator George D. Aiken, which has become State-wide because of his antagonism to the national Administration's foreign policy, is taking concrete form. In Rutland, a representative group of citizens from southern and western Vermont counties condemned Senator Aiken at a luncheon meeting held to form a "Fight for Freedom" chapter, declaring:

"The following citizens of Vermont heartily deplore the attitude and speeches of the junior Senator from Vermont as savoring of petty politics and prejudice and obstructionist policy. In this hour of grave peril we strongly affirm that persisting in this, he seriously and completely misrepresents the people of Vermont, who remember gratefully the Allen Brothers, Stark and Baker, and more recently Admiral Dewey and Admiral Clark. It savors of jockeying for the limelight when the lives of American soldiers and sailors are at stake and fundamental principles are in peril."

The Week in Vermont

The group commended United States Representative Charles A. Plumley and Senator Warren R. Austin for their stand on preparedness and international relations.

The group session was presided over by Dr. Paul D. Moody, President of Middlebury College. He was later elected chairman of the "Fight for Freedom" Chapter. Prof. Waldo H. Heinrichs of Middlebury, an American air ace in the World War, was elected Secretary, and Derick V. Webb of Shelburne was named Treasurer. Prof. Paul D. Evans of the University of Vermont and Prof. Arthur W. Peach of Norwich University, addressed the group.

Among the State newspapers which are condemning Senator Aiken's stand, none has been more strong in denouncements than the Burlington Weekly Clipper, a farm paper, hitherto one of Mr. Aiken's strongest supporters.

In Vergennes, the oldest city in Vermont, the Vergennes Post, American Legion, telegraphed Senator Aiken: "This wire is to advise you that the Vergennes Post, No. 14, American Legion, unanimously votes their disgust at your attitude with reference to the foreign policy of the country."

Big Crafts Exhibition

Vermont artists and craftsmen are planning a State-wide arts and crafts exhibition to be held in Burlington, Nov. 17 to 23. Joseph Winterbothan of Burlington, is Chairman of the State committee which has been active in arranging for a successful sales promotion for the handicraft of Vermonters and registering the product of creative artists, while a score of art-minded citizens are combing the State to make sure that no talented artist or craftsman will be denied a chance to show his works of art.

Miss Rebecca Gallagher, director of the Vermont Arts and Crafts Service is Vice-Chairman, and other members of the committee are William Lockwood and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nash, all of Burlington.

Regional chairmen are, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley of Arlington, Mrs. A. O. Brungcroft, Brattleboro; Mrs. Merrill Armstrong, St. Albans; Miss Helen Nichols, Burlington; Mrs. Ruth G. Mould, Barre; Miss Flora Coutts, Newport; Francis P. Colburn, Barton; Mrs. Frederick Fletcher, Rutland; Frank Chadbourne, and Mrs. Harry Noyes, St. Johnsbury; and Mrs. Charles Cushing, Bethel.

More than 300 invitations have been sent out to potential exhibitors. Exhibits will include hooked rugs, metal work, pottery, weaving, knitted articles, decorated tin, decorated wood, block printing, wood carving, and wood-turned articles.

Homans of OPM In N. E. Promoted

William P. Homans, who has been manager of the priorities service of the Office of Production Management for New England, has been promoted to Co-ordinator of this service in the northeastern states, it is announced.

Mr. Homans, who is a Boston man, for many years engaged in the sale of textile machinery, will have in his jurisdiction New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, besides the New England States. He will be stationed at Washington.

The new District Manager in Boston succeeding Mr. Homans will be Donald T. Hood.

Mr. Hood was Mr. Homans' right-hand man here. He is a former treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, a post he held 15 years. His priorities territory comprises all of New England except Connecticut.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

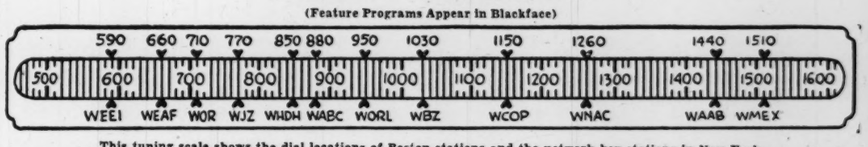
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-26m)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; President Roosevelt.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; President Roosevelt.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page. Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; President Roosevelt.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; President Roosevelt.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English: Two Men and a Girl; President Roosevelt.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	Around the Hub	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'University Life': Forum,	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Uni.	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	J. Shields, tenor; organ	Sports and music
4:00	Milestones in American Music	Max Singer, V. F. W.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Defense Quiz Program	Sports and music
4:15		Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Gov. Saltonstall	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30	A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports; Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	George Burns, Gracie Allen; vocalist; orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra; Musical Program	"Confidentially Yours" "Inside of Sports"	Political Talk "PM Reporter"
7:45					
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir?": drama	Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Fulton Lewis, Jr. J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
8:15	"Arkansas Traveler": Bob Burns		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'In Defense of Freedom': dramatization	Civilian Defense 366th Infantry Program
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		
9:00	"We, the People"; interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15		Famous Jury Trials		News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch., Leopold Stokowski, con.	Fibber McGee and Molly; guests	Col. Frank Knox	Variety Hour
9:45				Col. Frank Knox	Variety Hour
10:00	Annual Red Cross Roll Call; Speakers; Music	Red Cross Roll Call; Speakers; Music	Bob Hope; J. Colonna; soloists; orchestra	Annual Red Cross Roll Call; Speakers; Music	Five Star News
10:15			Orzie Nelson's Orch.; soloist; comedian		George Harris's Orch.
10:30		Red Cross Roll Call; Speakers; Music			Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	Red Cross Roll Call				Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; News	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News"; dramatization	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; Master Works of Music; orchestra	Weather "Music You Want"; recordings "Music You Want"	Local news; weather Postview, "My Maryland," interviews	Raymond Gram Swing. Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch. "Day's End" "Day's End"
11:30					
11:45					

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"		"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"The Virginians"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45		Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You": music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Music
11:15	"Man I Married"	Talk; Music; News	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk	K. Ivers; Stories; Music	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: news comment; guest speakers; orch.	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Moinitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"		News Service		"We Are Always Young"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather		"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Talk; Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Boston Pops Orchestra: recordings
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Sports Comments	
2:30	Lady Esther Serenade	Jack's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Jubilee Four: quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	'Grimm's Daughter': sk.	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	Civilian Defense	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"WCAE Airliners," Earl Truxell; vocalists	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	Songs of Centuries	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Civilian Defense Week	Sports and music
4:15	Columbia Conc't Or.	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today": drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek": sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance Music
7:45		The Great Gildersleeve	Civilian Defense Week	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Voice of Barry Wood
8:00	"Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town": sketch			"Go Get It": Treasure Hunt	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; E. Davis	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	Party: Louise Massey and the Westerners		Dance Music
8:45				Baritone and Organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen, K. Baker, Portland Hoffa, guest; orchestra	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah Shore, K. Fairchild's Or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical Album: recordings
9:15		Raymond Scott's Orch.		Danger Is My Business"	Classical Album
9:30		Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	News Service	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45		Penthouse Party		"Adventures in Melody"	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	American Melody Hour		Jan Savitt's Tophatters.	Local Sports
10:30	Juan Arvisu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music		"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of Music"; Raymond Scott's Orchestra	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Local Sports
11:30		"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45		"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Music; News in English; Messages of the Hungarians' World Association. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JL

National Grange's Diamond Jubilee Meeting Opens in Worcester Tomorrow

Farmers Look to the Future, Study World Economic Trends

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11—Seventy-five years of rewarded effort in raising the living standards of farm people; 75 years of happy fraternal relationships among those who make the soil produce; 75 years, in short, of rural teamwork, are celebrated as the National Grange prepares to open its diamond jubilee convention here tomorrow.

But this jubilee meeting is something more than occasion for historic observance by the oldest farm organization in the United States. These are no days to spend looking backward, assert leaders of this farm fraternity with community gathering places in 8,000 farm neighborhoods in 37 States.

On the alert, National Grange officers and State masters are preparing during their eight days of sessions to recommend adjustments in farm policies to meet the greatly changed economic conditions of the defense period. They are studying ways to keep commodity and labor prices within bounds so as to ward off inflation. They are preparing to formulate policies which they hope will give farm people their proportionate share of the national income during a period when rapid changes make it difficult to maintain balance. And finally they are examining post-defense policies which will save agriculture from the experiences that followed the World War.

There is to be a biennial election, too.

Many to Get Degrees

And not least, there will be the ritualistic work of the fraternity which will include the conferring of the highest Grange degree upon thousands of New England farmers, possibly 20,000 or more. Exceptionally big classes are expected this year because of the important anniversary, and because New England is a Grange stronghold. Here, in this group of small States reside about one-fifth of the entire membership of this national farm organization. This means a large attendance at the convention, for a great many members are within one day's driving distance from Worcester.

Grange ritual, like that of the Masonic order, is of great importance to members. It provides an outlet for artistic expression of rural people. More than that, it serves to hold the thought of members to the ideals of agriculture and to bind them together in a practical brotherhood.

Indeed, this unique farm organization had its origin in fraternalism. Seventy-five years ago the United States was rising to its feet after the War Between the States. People in the South were estranged from those in the North. At that time Oliver Hudson Kelley, a farmer from Minnesota then in the employ of the new and small Department of Agriculture, was commissioned to make a survey of agricultural conditions in the South. A New Englander by birth, a Midwestern by adoption, Mr. Kelley found himself none too welcome among the Confederates—until he discovered some fellow Masons. The bonds of fraternity were stronger than the prejudices engendered by war. Southerners who were Masons welcomed their brother from the North and the way was open.

Need for Unity

Why not a similar fraternity for the farm people, Mr. Kelly asked himself. He saw how much country folk of all sections needed to be united, and he set to work with some friends to organize the National Grange.

It has worked out as the founders hoped it would. The seeming conflict of sectional interests often appears to make it difficult for farm people representing such different types of farm business as wheat and cotton farming, citrus growing and tobacco raising, to get together on a common national policy. But the fraternal side of Grange work has done wonders to help people from the different sections reach an understanding. It has laid the foundation of good will that makes possible mutual concessions and eventually a national farm program.

This aspect of Grange work is rated high among the factors that have made the Grange live for 75 years by Harry A. Caton, of Coshocton, Ohio, national Secretary. He lists a number of other factors:

The Grange plan of holding local discussion meetings and programs, striving to build up rural public opinion and thus pave the way for helpful legislation.

Its sponsorship of co-operative marketing and buying services for farm people.

Low cost of membership, placing the Grange within reach of the mass of farm people, and bringing in the whole family.

"Builded Upon Character"

Finally, Mr. Caton lists its moral character. "Every one of the several millions of Grange meetings held since its formation have been opened and closed by asking divine blessing," he notes. "Perhaps the chief reason for its permanence is that it has been builded upon character, with the idea of service."

In concrete accomplishments in the legislative field the Grange has a shining record. From its earliest days, the Grange has worked for legislation which would strengthen agriculture and at the same time benefit the Nation. Establishment of a Department of Agriculture with full Cabinet rank for its Secretary was an early Grange goal, deemed impracticable at the start. The only concern of the Grange now is that the Department may be over-expanded, like other branches of Federal Government.

Establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission is an indirect result of early Grange activity. One of its first activities was to bring railroads to a public service attitude and this it did by winning the so-called Granger cases tried before the Supreme Court. These cases established the principle that public utilities can be regulated.

Colleges Aided

In this early period the Grange did much to see that land-grant college funds were used for the purpose for which they were intended, and so helped to get the Nation's great agricultural college and extension service on its feet. It has always supported these institutions.

An Act of Congress which provided for agricultural experiment stations was drafted by a Grange legislative committee.

The present farm credit system, perfected over a period of 25 years, is one of the measures the Grange actively sponsored. And so on goes the record, including Grange sponsorship of many activities that have benefited rural families, such as federally aided roads and rural electrification.

All through these struggles to better farm living, the Grange has held to the American fundamentals of "self-help, equality of opportunity, and independence of thought and action," point out Grange leaders.

Morgenthau to Talk

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—Henry A. Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, will speak Saturday at the diamond jubilee celebration of the National Grange, which opens its annual convention here tomorrow, Louis J. Taber, National Master, announced here. His topic will be "The Farmer, Taxation and Defense."

Other speakers at the celebration will include Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

By a Staff Photographer

Members of Newly Organized Boston Chapter of Women Flyers of America, Inc.

Posed beside a training plane at Mueller's Field, Revere, they are—Back row, left to right: Mabel Tashjian, Jessie Alexmoy, Janna Bork, Margaret McNeil, and Ruth High. Front row, left to right: Betty Sprague, Ruth Mistark, Rita Lavwers, and Rita Edna Murphy.

Women Fliers Organize For Defense Work

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flying lessons instead of fur coats. Turns and banks instead of "dates." That's the way a doughty group of girl fliers in Boston are buckling down to national defense. They are members of the newly formed Boston Chapter of the Women Flyers of America, and those yellow specks in the air these day's aren't bugs. They're yellow-winged Piper Cubs, with pretty stenographers at the controls, or bright-eyed bank clerks, or young librarians.

Intensely in earnest, these girls are making real sacrifices in order to scrape up that necessary $350 for their flying course.

Their aim, to form an auxiliary air corps in case of an emergency—to ferry planes from factory to field, to be useful as air couriers or ground crews, supplementing the regular air corps, just as women fliers of England have stepped in to release the men for combat flying.

One of Many

The Boston chapter of the W. F. O. A. is one of many such groups which have sprung up all over the country.

It was in August that three Boston fliers—Mabel Tashjian, bank clerk of Arlington, Paula Adley, beautician, of Dorchester, and Beverley Sawin of Boston—got their heads together over the idea of a local unit.

That unit now has 18 paid members—enough for a charter.

Most of the girls haven't much money, or flying experience, but they're filled with a burning determination to fly, to qualify for that big moment, the solo, and then pile up flying time for a private license.

Dark-haired Paula Adley who works in a beauty salon, is saving her tip money for flying lessons. It means a lot of going-without—buying clothes she used to have. But that's all right.

Ruth Mistark, nurse and former airline stewardess, is cutting out all social life, she says, and applying herself strictly to flying. She has already soloed. To earn extra money for her lessons she's planning to work three months without taking her regular day off.

Flying Two Years

Beverley Sawin, library worker, has been flying for two years now. She's almost ready for her private license, with only about 4½ hours more of steep 8's, maneuvers, and cross-country flying to do. Not counting her courses in navigation, meteorology, flight operations, and aircraft mechanics.

She took up flying, Beverley says, to get away from crowds. It was in 1939, her first summer in the city. After living in Vermont, it seemed crowded here and cramped. So she took to the air, and summer and winter she's been flying ever since.

Mabel Tashjian, bank clerk and chairman of the group, tells a story of one of her first lessons in the air. She was having her troubles in keeping the wings level and the nose of the plane in line with the horizon all at the same time. Then she happened to remember that someone had told her a plane would fly all by itself.

So she let go of the control altogether, and the instructor, seated in front, shouted, "Fine!"

Solo Flying

The solo is something they spring on you right out of a clear sky, according to the girls who've been through the mill. After a lesson that has all the usual earmarks of a bank-and-turn, emergency-landing stunts, the instructor says, "Make a landing on the field. I want to get something at the office."

He gets out of the plane, grins and waves his hand. "Go along up by yourself."

"Why, me?" gasps the startled pupil. And before she's had time to get the jitters, she's up again, makes a landing, and then another. It takes two landings to make a solo.

What is it like? Miss Tashjian's black eyes fairly give off sparks. "Oh, you have that 'we' feeling. You say to yourself, 'At last I am a flier!'"

Among other charter members of the group are Margaret McNeil, clerk, of South Boston; Janna Bork, nurse, of Boston, and Ruth High, comptometer operator, of Malden. They are all realizing life-long ambitions of learning to fly, all making sacrifices in order to save money for the ground course which they are taking at the Bayside Aeronautical Institute in Malden, and for flying lessons at Mueller's Field in Revere. Membership in the W. F. O. A. is $5 a year, and the girls are buying their lesson-course in $50 blocks.

Cambridge 'PR' Count: Questions and Answers

As ground began slipping from under "old guard" candidates in the Cambridge "P. R." election, two battling Democratic incumbents maneuvered to force possible recount of every one of the 34,868 ballots upon which rests the fate of New England's first important test of proportional representation.

If the count now proceeding in Harvard's Memorial Hall "turns out wrong" in the end, William M. Hogan, candidate for re-election, said this morning, he will "take to court" the protest he registered yesterday against handling of the count.

John J. Toomey, also running for re-election to the nine-man Cambridge Council, submitted a written protest similar to that of Mr. Hogan.

Meanwhile the Commission, proceeding to the thirty-third count in defiance of "old guard" protests, reported a gain of 425 votes for leading Plan E candidates as against a gain of 336 for Democratic leaders.

Landis Sees Majority

James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School and Chairman of the Plan E Committee, said the count so far indicated a "good government" majority of six on the new Council.

The count was suspended today because of the holiday.

Fighting what Plan E observers called a "desperate rear-guard action," Democratic Ward-City Committee candidates yesterday failed in an attempt to block the count for several days.

Coming out of the Middlesex Superior Court with a favorable ruling, Francis J. Roche, Democratic candidate, forced the Election Commission to count 91 ballots previously considered invalid. But after a four-hour adjournment in the afternoon lost ground was made up and the count went on during the evening.

Avoiding a longer delay, however, involved running roughshod over the protests of Mr. Hogan and Mr. Toomey, and these men do not consider the matter closed.

It was pointed out by friends of "P. R." that delays and a possible recount would "smear" Plan E in the eyes of the public.

Issue Is Vote Transfer

Central issue around which the current battle behind the scenes is raging is the method of transferring surplus votes earned by Francis J. Sennott, successful candidate.

According to the original official count, he polled 4,043 first choice votes, a surplus of 564 over the quota of 3,479 necessary for election. After yesterday's transfer of newly-validated ballots, he had a surplus of 562 over the new quota of 3,488.

The rest of the story of yesterday's dispute all hinges around those two votes that Mr. Sennott lost when his surplus was reduced from 564 to 562. They may cause an inordinate amount of trouble before the election is over.

What happened was this. The Election Commission searched among what it had thought were invalid votes and found seven which now had to be credited to Mr. Sennott. They put these on the bottom of his pile. They could have put them back with the wards from which they originally came, because they knew their origin. Mr. Hogan and Mr. Toomey wanted that done.

All Votes Numbered

But all the ballots in a "PR" election are numbered, and if the newly valid ones had been put back in the middle, the whole sequence of numbers would have to have been changed. Then, when the Commission went through to pick out every eighth ballot and transfer it to the second choice candidate, they would get different ballots, different candidates would get the votes, and the whole count would be changed.

Why must the Commissioners take every eighth ballot when transferring a man's surplus? Because if they took them all off the bottom of the pile, they would all come from a single ward, which might be overwhelmingly Democratic or Republican, and this would distort the outcome.

A recount might not aid Messrs. Hogan and Toomey; but then, again, it might, and as Mr. Hogan pointed out this morning, "a vote or two can make a lot of difference in this kind of election."

Questions and Answers

Perhaps the following questions and answers will clear up some other points in the novel "PR" type of election count.

Q. How important, speaking from the point of view of practical politics, was the Plan E Committee indorsement in the success of "good government" men?

A. All important. Chandler Johnson, whose work on behalf of proportional representation had earned him the title "Father of Plan E in Massachusetts," ran without the Committee indorsement and failed to place among the first 16 candidates. He was not given the indorsement because of a falling out with Committee members.

Republican party approval, bestowed upon four of the successful Plan E men, may perhaps have boosted their vote, but observers do not think this factor was important for the reason that other G. O. P.-indorsed candidates were not in the running at all.

Q. How far has the tabulation progressed?

A. The count of first choice ballots has been made official, one man elected, and his surplus votes transferred to second choice candidates.

Tabulators are now in the process of declaring the men lowest on the list defeated, and transferring his ballots to second choice candidates. They go on doing this until there have been enough transfers to give nine men the quota. In this way, Plan E enthusiasts point out, voters whose first choice ballots went for men who could not possibly be elected, have a choice to do just what they would want to do under the circumstances—help elect their next choice.

If he is already elected, the vote goes to the third choice. As the count progresses, second and third choices may both be either elected or defeated, in which case the fourth choice gets the vote, and so on. No ballot can fail to have an effect on the outcome unless the voter did not indicate enough choices when he was in the booth on election day. Then his ballot is said to be "exhausted."

Q. How long will it be before the Council is known?

A. Five or six of the nine may be known by the end of this week, but best estimates leave at least ten more days before the entire count will be complete.

Q. What is the quota necessary for election, and how is it found?

A. It is a number of votes which nine men, and only nine men, can earn. It is found by dividing the total vote by a number one more than the number of positions to be filled—in this case, 10—and then adding one unit to the quotient. The valid votes numbered 34,868 and so the quota would be 3,488.

Q. When will a City Manager and a Mayor be named?

A. The new Council holds its first meeting the first Monday of next January, and elects a Mayor from among its membership. Many observers believe that Mr. Sennott, because of his big first choice vote, will be made Mayor. Who the Council will choose as Manager, no one knows—probably not even the men who will do the choosing.

Q. Who are some of the men in the running?

A. The Plan E candidates who have the best chance of getting on the final Council are these:

John D. Lynch, Democrat, former Mayor of Cambridge. A veteran of local politics, Mr. Lynch is virtually assured of election. He needs only about 90 more votes to reach the quota.

John H. Corcoran. The owner of a department store in Central Square, Mr. Corcoran never ran for a public office before, although he was appointed to the Cambridge Housing Authority. His large first choice vote has been the sensation of the election thus far. It is used by Plan E partisans to illustrate how outstanding men from private life can be brought into municipal government through Plan E, when the same men would never think of entering politics under the party system.

Marcus Morton, Jr. A young lawyer, the son of a Federal District Judge, Mr. Morton was a former Assistant United States Attorney. This is his first venture into politics, also.

Russell Gerould. A newspaperman, Mr. Gerould is at present Press Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

N. E. Council To Study High Speed Defense

How to gear New England to high-speed defense production will be the topic of discussion at the seventeenth New England Conference of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler on Thursday and Friday.

Businessmen, farm leaders, and educators will take part in panel discussions on industry, recreation, agriculture, forestry and community development.

Outstanding speakers include Prof. Cecil E. Fraser of the Harvard Business School, who will speak on "How to Shift Over to Defense Production"; Walter H. Wheeler of the Division of Contract Distribution of the OPM in Washington, and Thomas R. Jones, President of American Type Founders, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., who will discuss "Industry's Part Now and After the War."

At the recreation session Arthur French, Vice-President and General Manager, Manhattan Beach Corporation, New York City, will discuss "A Study of Modern Recreation"; A. K. Dawson, head of the Publicity Department, American Express Company, New York, "Forecasting Vacation Business in New England in 1942"; W. Bruce MacNamee, chief of the United States Travel Bureau, Washington, "National Policies Relating to Recreational Travel"; and D. Leo Dolan, chief of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, "Canada and New England."

AAA Administrator R. M. Evans is to address the agriculture and forestry session on "The National Food Program and New England Agriculture."

Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Regional Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, is scheduled to lead off the community development meeting with a talk on "Civilian Defense and the New England Community." Other speakers are: Lent D. Upson, Executive Director of the Detroit Governmental Research Bureau, "Local Taxation and Public Expenditures in a War Economy"; Frederick Gardner, Chairman of the City Finance Committee, Portsmouth, N. H., "The Impact of the Defense Program on a New England Community"; and Roland B. Greeley, planning technician for the National Resources Planning Board, Boston, Mass., "How the Community Can Plan Now for the Postwar Emergency."

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Yale Men Drop Housework As Strike Is Declared Off

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Yale students, some of whom cleaned up their own rooms yesterday, found maid service restored today, and pickets were withdrawn from all buildings of the sprawling university plant as striking maintenance workers agreed to return to their jobs and submit their labor difficulties to arbitration.

The end of the strike, which lasted for 12 hours, was announced last night by John J. Clark, organizer for the Congress of Industrial Organization-United Construction Workers' Organizing Committee.

Emerging from a day-long conference with university personnel officials and Morgan R. Mooney, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, a 1929 graduate of Yale, Mr. Clark said all employees would be back on the job today and that union-university negotiations would begin Nov. 18.

Between 400 and 450 of the 692 maintenance employees joined the strike, although the threatened disruption of lighting and heating facilities did not materialize. It was explained unofficially in union circles that shutting down the University's three power plants would be an "unpopular" move.

The University recognized the union as a collective bargaining agent several weeks ago, but negotiations for a contract were broken off when, Mr. Clark said, Yale refused to negotiate a demand for a union shop, under which newly hired employees would join the union after a probationary period.

The agreement ending the strike, confirmed by Yale officials and Mr. Mooney, provided for the return to work of all strikers without discrimination and set up machinery so that any complaints arising during the course of the forthcoming negotiations can, if not settled among the parties themselves, be referred to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration for a "final and binding" decision.

It was agreed also that no publicity be given the final settlement or the negotiations themselves.

During the strike's brief course, Yale students, numbering about 5,000, including those in the graduate schools, evinced little interest in the situation and were praised by President Charles Seymour for their aloofness and for the fact that they did nothing to "jeopardize a speedy, satisfactory settlement."

One class was suspended yesterday when Prof. Fred Rodell, teaching a course in taxation in the Law School, announced he would not cross the union's picket line. He first satisfied himself, he said, that "the union is a bona fide union representing a clear majority of those employees, and is run neither by Communists nor racketeers."

Back From France

Wide World

Dr. Bessie Strongman

Pittsfield, Mass., woman who has just returned from France after 22 months with the Quaker Relief expedition. She arrrived in the United States on Nov. 10 aboard the liner Exeter from Lisbon.

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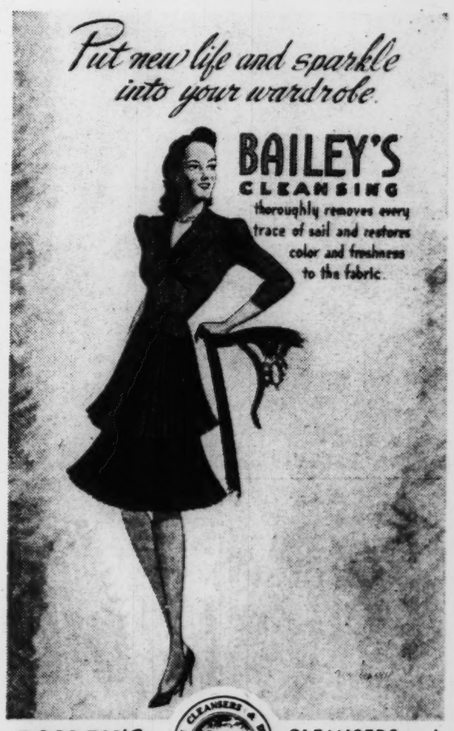
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Canada and Politics: Meighen Rise Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 11—The selection of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons is a deep portent in the evolution of Canadian politics. It is part of a long and difficult struggle to reconcile the party lines and labels of Canada to the actual political facts—a struggle far from complete yet.

Senator Meighen has twice been Prime Minister of Canada, but briefly. In three elections—1921, 1925 and 1926—he was defeated, twice as leader of the Government. On his appointment to the Senate the Canadian people and probably he also, accepted this usual elevation of a veteran statesman as the sign of his retirement from political battle. Now Senator Meighen emerges again as a real force in Canadian life.

What does Senator Meighen represent in terms of ideas, of political pressures or, to use the modern phrase, in ideology? He represents the extreme Right. He is the strongest voice of orthodox business in Canadian politics, and in his private life long ago turned from law to finance. Not long ago he startled Canada when he said, in effect, that if the war were to produce a socialistic system then it was not worth fighting. But such obvious "breaks" are not uncommon in a career which is strewn with courageous indiscretions.

Senator Meighen represents something else—the extreme imperialist thinking which centers in Toronto. In the first World War he sponsored Canadian's conscription law, and that gravely affected him politically, for it turned French-Canadian Quebec against him—a loss of strength from which the Conservative Party has not recovered. After the war and his defeat in 1921 Senator Meighen condemned Premier W. L. Mackenzie King for his refusal to enter a war with Turkey in the Chanak incident. Later Senator Meighen, in his famous Hamilton speech, appeared to shift ground entirely and said Canada should not enter an overseas war without a national plebiscite—a statement which has been associated with him ever since. But the Hamilton speech was actually intended to provide a mechanism by which Canada could enter a foreign war united—an attempt, in fact, to bridge the old schism between his party and Quebec. No one who knows Senator Meighen doubts his devotion to the British Empire, which is one of the strongest factors in his political thinking.

There lies Senator Meighen's real and probably his only chance of success now—the prospect of building up under his leadership a group more warlike than Premier King's Government. It will be surprising if Senator Meighen does not emerge as the leader of conscription in Canada, opposing a government which has started conscription for home defense but will not apply it to overseas service.

He will seek to weld together—or so this Capital expects—all elements in the population which are dissatisfied with the Government's war program, regardless of party. Having little hope of overcoming hostility in Quebec, Senator Meighen must preach a kind of crusade in English-speaking Canada if he is to defeat the Government at the next election, assuming he cares to remain that long.

It is here that his economic views add to the confusion of party lines in this country. These lines are blurred by the fact that the King Government, Liberal in name, has become, in reality, the party of the Right in Canada. But the confusion is increased by the fact that the Government has had to move suddenly leftward under the necessities of war. There is not, however, room for two parties of the right and if the Government continues to occupy this position after the war, there will be no room for a conventional Conservative Party.

Forseeing this long ago, Premier R. B. Bennett (now Lord Bennett) attempted in 1935 to make the Conservative Party the party of reform with a sudden New Deal patterned somewhat on the policies of the Roosevelt Administration. He shifted too late and was defeated. Again last week-end many young Conservatives sought at the party caucus here to change the party line leftward, but they were defeated and Senator Meighen, the symbol of the extreme Right, was elected. Once more the Conservative Party finds itself offering no strong economic alternative to the Government and if it should remain in that position it could well decline still further during the next few years unless it could develop a war issue apart altogether from economic questions.

However, it would be unwise to read too much into Senator Meighen's selection to replace R. B. Hanson who retires as Conservative leader for reasons of health. No other Conservative leader of comparable ability was available. He towered in personal stature above all others and, even though he did not seek the post but would have preferred to support a younger man without his old political disabilities, immediate necessities combined to bring him back into the arena. His selection leaves the larger future of the Conservative Party quite unsettled. It leaves the party lines of Canada still blurred, with no clear party of conservatism, no clear party of reform—no recognizable Right, no Left but the socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which is not a truly national party yet.

Japan Sees Anglo-American Solidarity in Pacific

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Prime Minister Churchill's pledge that Britain will declare war on Japan "within the hour" after the United States engages in hostilities in the Far East was welcomed here as likely to remove any remaining doubt of British intentions in the Pacific.

The end of British appeasement of Japan is the way Mr. Churchill's warning is read here, especially as it is backed by the statement that the British Navy now is strong enough to send a force of "heavy ships to join the United States Fleet in the Pacific.

"But what of American intentions?" is the question asked here today. Action to halt further Japanes aggression appears more than ever to depend on American initiative.

Official circles here voice complete confidence in American determination to halt the policy of Japanese imperialists.

But what act, it is asked, will involve Japan in war?

An attack on Thailand, it is argued here, would be a cause of war with the democracies, while a thrust at Siberia would be hardly less provocative to the Allies.

Will Japan threaten the Burma Road hoping that it will be interpreted merely as an extension of the China "incident"?

Ground for Intervention

Britain, it is felt here, would not take this view and it is hoped that the United States also would see such action as ground for intervention. The News Chronicle points out that the Americans have had their hand greatly strengthened by the Churchill speech.

Despite an apparent worsening of the situation in the Far East, hope still persists in official circles here that a firm Anglo-American front can prevent new Japanese aggression. Passages in Mr. Churchill's speech of Nov. 10 are cited as supporting this hope, notably those in which he said: "I hope devoutly that the peace of the Pacific will be preserved in accordance with the known wishes of the wisest statesmen of Japan," and in which he spoke of his own personal efforts over 40 years to prompt good relations with the Japaneme Empire.

The Manchester Guardian interprets the Churchill warning to Japan as a "move from strength, strength that springs from the unity of Britain, Russia and the United States."

The Times of London attributes Mr. Churchill's ability to promise a strong British naval force for the Pacific as a striking testimony to the extent of American co-operation in the Battle of the Atlantic. The Daily Mail sees strength in the fact that Britain now clearly recognizes the leadership of the United States in the Far Eastern question. It also suggests that Mr. Churchill's new tribute to China's gallant struggle may well make the Japanese Government think twice before attempting to cut the Burma Road supply route.

Free China Needed

The Telegraph says of Japan: "She can still take the way to peace and prosperity, but Mr. Churchill wisely made it clear that the British Commonwealth believes the welfare of civlization requires the freedom and independence of China. Of this the American people are as convinced as we are."

It is particularly hoped here that, following Mr. Churchill's speech, the Dominions, Australia and New Zealand, in particular, no longer will doubt that the British Government is ready to face the full consequences of challenging Japan.

The desire of the Dominions for a greater executive part in the conduct of the war is fully understood here. But the difficulties of finding a practical way for Dominion leaders to combine attendance in London with the conduct of affairs at home is cited as an outstanding barrier up to the present to meeting Dominion requirements.

Reports reaching here that Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper is actively engaged in the antipodes reorganizing political relations between the Dominions and Westminster are discounted in well-informed circles here. Mr. Duff Cooper is said to have only a limited authority. He is said to be on an exploratory tour seeking ways of meeting the Australian desire for a bigger hand in the war policy as well as a closer and more influential diplomatic contact with its Pacific neighbors.

At the same time, Mr. Duff Cooper is endeavoring to enlighten and reassure Australasian statesmen on the present conduct of the war.

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Heading Whichever Way the Wind Blows

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, called at the Foreign Office today for a visit which diplomatic sources said was for discussion of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's blunt statement that Britain would declare war on Japan within an hour if Japan should go to war with the United States.

Sir Robert's call, evidently upon instruction from London, was made apparently as soon as possible after delivery of the Churchill warning, which came Nov. 10.

Koh Ishii, the Cabinet's official spokesman, discounted the Churchill declaration as an expected warning, but Domei, news agency with close official connections, said it was extremely significant.

Domei considered Mr. Churchill's timing important in view of the impending arrival of Saburo Kurusu, Japanese special envoy, in Washington to discuss the Pacific crisis, and in view of the extraordinary session of the Japanese parliament which opens Nov. 15.

Closer Collaboration

The Churchill speech, according to Domei, indicates a closer collaboration between Britain and the United States, particularly significant in the light of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference on the Atlantic.

Domei observed that unless Britain and the United States take into account the "new situation" in the Orient and Japan's plans for a new order in Eastern Asia, the Washington talks cannot from their standpoint be successful.

At the same time, Nichi Nichi declared editorially that Mr. Churchill had "thrown off the mask" and was "trying to get the United States into war with Japan."

The paper estimated that Britain's naval strength in the Far East was not more than 10 per cent of Japan's, and said Japan could not be intimidated.

Australian Angle

Asahi carried a special dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, declaring that Sir Earl Page, former Australian Secretary of Commerce, had conferred with executives in London in August on a secret mission to obtain:

1. Improved equipment for Australian troops in the Near East.
2. Increased forces in Malaya.
3. Establishment of joint defense tactics with the United States Navy in the event of a war in the Pacific.

A Yomiuri dispatch from Harbin said Soviet frontier garrisons were strengthening their fortifications.

Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, and Shigeru Kawagoye, former Ambassador to China, were appointed diplomatic advisors to the Foreign Office, filling vacant positions.

Singapore Ready For Pacific War

By the Associated Press

Singapore

Straits Settlements, Nov. 11

Britain's great naval base here is ready, authoritative quarters said today, to receive the "powerful naval force of heavy ships" which Prime Minister Winston Churchill has declared free for duty in the Orient in the event of war between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Churchill's warning Nov. 10 that Britain would declare war on Japan immediately in the event of Japanese-American hostilities was regarded here as likely to have a strong deterring effect on Tokyo's military leaders.

However, foreign authorities here expressed confidence that if Japan should disregard what they described as an unqualified last warning, Britain's Oriental defense works centered at Singapore will be able not only to stand the strain of safeguarding Britain's interests but also to take a full and powerful part as an ally in a Pacific war.

Bombing of Rome Not Ruled Out, Churchill Says

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons yesterday that he had nothing to add to his statement of Sept. 30 that he would not hesitate to bomb Rome "if the course of the war should render such an action convenient and helpful."

"Do you really think it is wise to provide a hideout for that rat Mussolini?" asked Commander Sir Archibald Southby, whose question evoked Mr. Churchill's statement.

"It would be well to have confidence in the Government in this matter," Mr. Churchill replied.

Last Tokyo Effort

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, spokesman for the Japanese forces in China, declared today Japan was making its best and last effort toward an American agreement by sending Saburo Kurusu to Washington, and that the statements of Prime Minister Churchill of Britain at this time were regrettable.

Mr. Churchill's speech saying Britain would declare war on Japan within an hour of any Japanese involvement in war with the United States can be interpreted only as a challenge, he said, even though Japan always has thought Britain would stand by America in case of war.

Colonel Akiyama said that if Japanese-American efforts should fail, Japan was prepared for the worst.

British and American circles here expressed belief the Churchill speech was well-timed and would cause many Japanese to reconsider the situation very seriously.

'Impudent' Churchill

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—Authoritative Germans today characterized Prime Minister Churchill's address yesterday as an imputent attempt to egg on the United States and Japan.

"It is impudence, arrogance and dilettantism of the first order to speak as he did," they said.

Regarding Mr. Churchill's reference to German peace feelers, they said "the only question is, will England be annihilated or will it beg for peace?"

Vichy Kindergarten Children Found to Lack Nourishment

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 11 (AP)—The City Health Service reports that 52 per cent of Vichy's kindergarten children are ill from privation and that infant mortality tripled during the first half of 1941.

This made the plight of the rest of France appear all the more grave because Vichy usually is one of the healthiest communities.

Infant mortality here normally has been only 1.86 per thousand compared to the average of 5.6 for the rest of the country. Last year, however, infant mortality increased to 2.48, and in the first six months of 1941 it had gone up to 7.6.

Rigorous Winter

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Roy Porter, Associated Press foreign correspondent, returned from Paris and Vichy yesterday with the prediction that the French would experience one of the most rigorous winters in many years.

"With not enough food, fuel supplies low, and clothing strictly rationed," he said, "the average Frenchman will have a tough time keeping even fairly comfortable, let alone warm."

Mr. Porter was in Paris for four years before going to Vichy early this year.

He said he believed there was more of a defeatist attitude in France after nearly a year and a half of occupation than there was for a time immediately after the German invasion.

The reasons for this, he added, were many, including the lack of food, clothing, and wine, plus the countless restrictions on normal, everyday life of the average Frenchman.

Mr. Porter, who formerly lived in Des Moines, Iowa, said he did not believe the revolts against German occupation authorities were organized, and that such as occurred were more or less isolated instances. The attempted assassination of Pierre Laval, he said, apparently was not organized.

As an indication of the lack of organization, he said that neither the shooting of M. Laval nor other revolts against German authorities could be traced to any specific group.

The average Frenchman, he said, subsisted during the summer on green vegetables, which are plentiful during the season. With the coming of winter and the usual vegetable shortage, plus a shortage of other foods, particularly meat, cheese, milk, butter, eggs, and potatoes, which are rationed, the French had difficult times in prospect, he said.

Mr. Porter said 11 weeks elapsed between the time he applied in Paris for papers for Vichy and the time they were approved and he could get to Unoccupied French territory. He said his were the only papers issued to an American citizen to go legally from Occupied to Unoccupied France since last June.

Northwest Can Grow Bay State Cranberries, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Thanksgiving cranberries from Cape Cod have a descendant on the West Coast. With original stock imported from Massachusetts, cranberry bogs have been developed along the ocean reaches of Washington and Oregon, north and south from the entrance to the Columbia River.

The fresh cranberry market of the Western States is being increasingly supplied from this area. Growers market their crop through their own marketing association. Development has taken place largely during the past five years until this year there will be a yield of 33,600 barrels, a gain of 8,000 over last year.

Swamplands of this area with their layer of peat provide what has turned out to be an ideal locale for this tart little holiday berry. There is an almost continuous mist from the Pacific Ocean and if it should get too cold, the crop is saved from freezing by a fine mist from a sprinkling system.

The bogs near Grayland, which is the center of production in Washington, are owned and operated almost entirely by Finnish people. Many of them are former fishermen from Gray's Harbor with its numerous Finnish population.

Growers live in modernly equipped homes while back of them stretch their bogs in long neat patches. Being Finns, a common sight is a small building, housing the inevitable steam bath. Cranberry farms do not run much over four acres and yield sufficient income to support the families of growers. New bogs are being continually brought under cultivation. A few years ago only a few helpers were necessary but now migrant pickers are provided with cabins and move in for the season.

Union Row Bars Police From March

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Police won't march in San Francisco's Armistice Day parade.

The 45-piece police band, which always has headed the annual procession, has been withdrawn. So have the Department's Color Guard, its flags and drum corps.

"I had no choice in the matter," Parade Chairman C. A. Marckley explained. "The Musicians' Union told me that if the Police Band marched, they would withdraw every other band in the parade. We couldn't afford to let that happen, so I was forced to request Chief Charles W. Dullea to keep his men out of the parade."

The union's objection was only to the band, but Chief Dullea took an all-or-nothing position.

"I told Mr. Marckley we stood ready to parade under any circumstances," he said. "Since he has asked our withdrawal, however, I am pulling out not only the band, but the Police Department Color Guard, flags and drum corps."

Officials of the American Federation of Labor Musicians Union said the refusal to let their units march with the Police Band was in protest against Chief Dullea's failure to sign the band to a union contract.

Yarnell Urges Japan Showdown

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired, said yesterday "it would be better in every way if Britain and the United States forced a showdown with Japan now, as Britain and France should have done with Italy at the start of the war."

Speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System, the former commander of the Asiatic Fleet asserted that "appeasement of the Japanese has the same chance of success as did Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler."

"The Japanese military mind respects only one thing, and that is force," the Admiral said. "Sweetness and light as a policy inspires their contempt."

Saying that war between this country and Japan "seems to me inevitable," he declared such a conflict could be averted only if the Japanese military caste were overthrown.

"But there is almost no possibility of this being done," he said. "And further still, Japan is an ally of Germany. If we go to war with Germany, as we will, Japan is automatically involved."

Midway Island Chef Held on Map Charge

HONOLULU, Nov. 11 (AP)—A World War veteran who worked as a chef at Midway Island the past year was held here for the Federal grand jury on a charge he had attempted to send maps showing vital defenses of the mid-Pacific outpost to his wife in San Francisco.

The man, Edward John Coquelle, testified before the United States Commissioner yesterday that his nephew, Alfred Munson, had inadvertently put the maps in a suitcase while helping him pack.

Lieut. Wendell F. Brooks of the Midway base, said the maps, issued to Mr. Coquelle as a member of the volunteer fire department, show complete details of the naval station as well as bombsight locations, gasoline storage tanks, water wells and other details.

Creed of Nazi 'Believers' Radiocast From Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Vatican Radio broadcast without comment today a religious creed of Nazi "believers in God," including a declaration of faith in Hitler which the announcer said was published in a German paper.

The German weekly, Nordland, organ of the "German Believers in God," published a sort of catechism in the form of questions and answers for its "faithful" in its issue of Sept. 15, the announcer said in an English language radiocast.

"There, among other things," the announcer said, "one reads:

"'Why are we National Socialists believers in God?

"'We National Socialists are beliers in God because in us as German men veneration of the Divine and faith in it are impressed in an indelible manner in our blood and being.

"'In what do we National Socialists believe?

"'We National Socialists believe:

"'1. In the Divine; 2. In the unity of the universe; 3. In Mother Earth; 4. In destiny; 5. In the creative force of our blood; 6. In our people and its mission; 7. In our Führer; 8. In the National Socialist peoples' community; 9. In ourselves.'"

The radiocast made no mention of President Roosevelt's recent statement that the Nazis planned to abolish Christianity for their own system of religion in which The Bible would be replaced by Mein Kampf. (Official German statements have denied that such a move was planned.)

Among the statements attributed without comment to the article in Nordland were:

"'The Divine manifests itself in the cosmos, in nature inanimate and animate. . . . The Divine in the highest form is personified in the (German) people because: 1. The individual in accordance with nature represents the only means of life and being for the people; 2. Because the people is a vital unit of men willed by nature or the Divine; 3. Because the individual only within his people can develop his divine faculties and energies or rather only in the people can he live.'"

Among other statements attributed to Nordland were:

"'What derives from the fact that the Divine in the highest form is personified in the people?

"'It derives from it that service for the Führer, for the people and for the fatherland is divine service. . . .

"'To believe in our people and in its mission means: 1. To have unshakeable conviction that our people represents the highest worth of all humanity on earth; 2. To follow the will of nature according to which the best people is called upon to command; 3. To know that to be led by the best people redounds from the necessity of things in benediction on other nations; 4. To work, sacrifice ourselves and fight indefatigably for the ascent and victory of our people.'"

Occupy Reich Five Years

Continued from Page 1

Archbishop goes farther than perhaps anyone in Britain in making practical suggestions for the future of Germany aimed both at drastic eradication of Prussianism and the same time at a Christian approach to a new deal for a reformed Germany within an ultimately federated Europe.

He insists that Allied military occupation of Germany is essential. He believes this should be done whether victory comes by complete defeat of the German armies, by collapse of civilian morale, or by a revolt of Germany against the Nazis, putting the German Army in control, and followed by "the offer of such peace terms as the Allies would think it right to accept.

Thus, he says, even if the German Army chiefs would agree to withdraw behind the 1919 frontiers, there must still be military occupation.

Consultation of Victims

Faced with such offer, the Archbishop says, Britain's first duty would be to consult the Poles, Czechs, Danes, Dutch, Belgians, French and Norwegians, who would obviously insist that they could have no safety while Germany remains armed.

For at least five years after the war, says the Archbishop, "Germany will have to be militarily occupied mainly under British-American guidance before any formal political action is taken."

Military occupation, he points out, can be undertaken rightly, without creating undue resentment and without exploitation of the situation to the advantage of the victors.

Power throughout this period, he says, should be Britsh-American on the West and Russo-Chinese in the East.

But, he says, there must be a clear intention of letting this power pass to the control of an international authority as that is built up.

"At Versailles," the Archbishop says, "the settlement was politically generous and economically severe. That was topsy-turvy. We must be politically firm even if this involves severity, and economically egalitarian, which is, in view of German conduct, a form of generosity."

Archbishop Temple stresses that war potential is as important as war equipment. Germany's heavy industries must be developed under international control, whether capitalist or as the Archbishop would prefer, entrusted to chartered guilds.

"In such an ararngement," he says, "there must be no anti-German bias except so far as any German claim to exclusive control must be disallowed."

On the question of the absolute necessity of German disarmament, some anxiety is felt here at the views expressed by friendly visitors to this country from Germany and Austria. For instance the current Sunday Times protested that a former editor of the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, now in Britain is opposing disarmament of the aggressive nations as proposed by Article 8 of the Atlantic Charter.

Germans, however friendly they may be to the Allied cause, are felt to be showing a complete lack of realism when they still persist in expecting a multilateral and "negotiated disarmament" for Germany, which has been guilty of aggression not once, but time and again.

The Archbishop pays tribute to Lord Vansittart, former Foreign Office Advisor, for his work in showing up Prussian tradition. But he outspokenly denies Lord Vansittart's contention that Prussianism is something biological—something inherited by physical transmission. That theory, he says, "is merely the Nazi heresy, read backwards. What confronts us is social not biological inheritance, and it is therefore alterable by appropriate social influences."

The aim of reconstruction must be conversion and re-education of the German people, says Dr. Temple, and he believes it is attainable by a combination of realistic firmness and Christian approach. Conversion of the German people, he says cannot be achieved by force. But he believes that "a complete, manifest and continuing demonstration of failure of the Prssian enterprise is a necessary preliminary."

Military Occupation

"Whatever may be true of individuals severally, those same individuals, acting collectively, will be turned from their self-assertiveness only by its complete failure."

But military occupation must be undertaken without creating resentment, the Archbishop says.

Allied Day of Rededication

Continued from Page 1

bition was not a love for power but a desire to be supremely useful.

"'They were eyes of compassion and mercy and deep understanding. They saw far more than they looked at. They believed in far more than they saw. They loved men not for what they were but for what they might become.'

"'They were patient eyes, eyes that could wait and wait and live on in faith that right would win. They were eyes which challenged the nobler things in a man and brought out the hidden largeness.

"'They were humorous eyes that saw things in their true proportion and in their real relationships. They looked through cant and pretense and the great and little vanities of great and little men.

"'They were eyes envisaging courage and infiltrating faith, arising out of a sincere dependence upon the Master of the universe.'

"In trying to understand America, I would ask that you keep faith in us and that you learn to look at us through Lincoln's eyes. This time we must work together to a permanent peace."

Arctic Indians Give $432

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (CP)—The Crow Indians who live north of the Arctic Circle in Yukon Territory near the Alaska boundary have sent to Resources Minister Thomas A. Crerar $432 for the relief of bombed-out children in the United Kingdom.

Dollars come hard to the Crow Indians, so this gift meant much to them. Indians rarely live as far north as the Arctic Circle, usually considered Eskimo territory, but Crow Indians have hunted and trapped along the Crow River for generations.

This summer they took their catch of last winter to a trader in Alaska, and were paid in United States dollars. Then Chief Moses, who had been told of the bombings in London, took up a collection in the band. He headed the list with $100 and some 24 Indians made up the balance.

The Chief tied the bills in a red cotton handkerchief and turned it over to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Old Crow Station. The Mounties sent the money to Dawson, and there it was deposited in a bank and a check forwarded to Ottawa.

Mr. Crerar will turn the funds over to the British High Commissioner's office here.

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Army Missions Key to Nazi Conquest

By Ernest Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One aspect of Germany's methods of world conquest that has received less attention than it deserves is the work of its military missions sent to all parts of the world to prepare the ground for the great venture.

These missions were sent with a double purpose. In many cases the avowed purpose was to train foreign battalions on the Prussian model. But the other side of their mission was usually far more important. The nature of it was hinted at in instructions reported to have been given in 1924 by Col. Gen. Hans von Seeckt to a German officer about to go abroad as a military instructor. "Never forget," he is reported to have said, "that you go there not only to teach, but also and more so—to learn. What you teach will be to the advantage of the other country. What you learn is of importance to Germany. You know which duty ranks higher."

But the obtaining of information was only one of the objectives of these military missionaries. They had otherwise a vital part to play in the diplomatic game of the Reich.

From the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-1871, when the reputation of the German genius for warfare spread all over the world, to the present day, the device of military missions has been used in the search for potential allies, in improving the value of acquired allies, in gathering information about prospective enemies, and in instilling into an increasing number of peoples the belief in the predominance, not only of Germany's military might, but also of its cultural prominence.

Undermining of Morale

In this way the soil has been prepared for the "fifth columnists" and the morale of many a country has been undermined.

A study of these missions reveals what has been achieved in this field and, at the same time explains why German policy has sometimes seemed inconsistent.

It has frequently happened that the German army leaders have not approved of the policy of the Government. Whenever they were at variance with the Government, they held to their own ideas. This situation happened under the harness-maker, Friedrich Ebert, first President of the German Republic, and under Field Marshal Hindenburg. For some time after Hitler's rise to power, the commander of the Reichswehr used military missions to further a policy of his own.

Thus it happened that in 1937 some of the highest military authorities in Germany and Russia were seriously considering a plan to make common cause in overthrowing the Nazi regime and to partition Central Europe between themselves.

Another proof of the independence of German military circles can be seen in the fact that for almost one year after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities the German General, Baron Alex. von Falkenhausen, acted as chief-adviser to the Chinese National Government and helped them to resist Germany's own ally Japan.

Work of von Seeckt

The story of Russo-German military relations from 1920 until 1937 forms perhaps one of the most fantastic chapters in modern European history. The man who inaugurated the strange friendship between Bolshevists and Prussian Junkers was Gen. Hans von Seeckt, nicknamed the "sphinx with the eyeglass."

As early as in 1920 this General entered into secret negotiations with Victor Kopp, Russian ambassador to Germany, and in 1921 the first batch of German officers went to Russia.

General von Seeckt anticipated that one day the Red Army and the Reichswehr would unite. He therefore provided Russian army schools with instructors, and the Russians for their part allowed the Reichswehr to construct aircraft factories, airdromes and artillery practice fields where German soldiers were trained in all the activities forbidden by the treaty of Versailles.

These places were located partly in western Russia, near Moscow, and partly in Central Russia. It was a Reichswehr group that built and ran a chemical factory at Trotsky, where poison gas was produced.

While German officers and technicians advised the Russian war industry and helped to educate the Russian General Staff, Russian officers went to Germany, took part in the maneuvers which were held secretly and attended military classes.

This idyllic state of affairs lasted undisturbed until 1936. Twice, in 1926 and 1930, the German Social-Democrats, of all people, tried to break up the clandestine Red Army-Reichswehr alliance. But they failed in both attempts.

Alliance Openly Admitted

After that, military circles did not even deem it necessary to keep their plans secret. Their intellectual leader, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, referred openly to Russia as Germany's ally in the war to come.

When Hitler became Chancellor and later on President Hindenburg's successor, the Generals still clung to their original concept of joining hands with the Russians in order to break the alleged chains of Versailles. And since Hitler's anti-Bolshevist mania threatened to destroy what the von Seeckts, von Schleichers, and von Hammerstein-Equadors has achieved, the Reichswehr was ready to drop Hitler for the sake of a future union of the two largest armies of Europe.

In the eleventh hour the plan was vetoed by Stalin. Possibly he did not like the idea of sharing his power with German or Russian Generals. It may be that he had a higher opinion of Hitler's abilities than those of his war minister, Gen. Werner von Blomberg.

Whatever the reason was, Stalin took matters into his own hands. He officially severed the military ties between his country and Germany, and began the negotiations with Hitler that resulted in the agreement of August, 1939.

Today Generals Reichenau, Brauchitsch, List, and Keitel, who practiced and taught in Russia, are leading their troops against Russian commanders who studied in Germany, like Timoshenko, a former discipline of von Blomber. Time will show which one profited most from his studies.

Policy Varied in Turkey

Germany's military missions to Turkey are a different story. In Turkey, the efficiency of German warriors and strategists was held in highest esteem. The names of von der Goltz Pasha, the restorer of Turkish military glory in the nineteenth century, and of Liman von Sanders, the hero of the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, rank next to Ataturk.

The employment of German military instructors became a matter of course. However, during the past two years the picture changed. In 1938, Dr. Walther Funk, sales manager for Hitler's new economic order, concluded an agreement with Turkey for a credit of $6,000,000 for industrial and military purposes. The latter consisted in the construction of a naval base and arsenal on the Sea of Marmora, and the delivery of armament, such as planes, tanks, and guns.

The outbreak of the war prevented the Germans from fulfilling their delivery contracts and made the Turks suddenly awake to the danger of a Nazi "fifth column" in their country.

In February, 1940, German marine specialists were dismissed and had to return home. Other German technicians, employed in various factories, followed. And so did the Nazi officers which were attached to the Turkish Army.

Plans in German Hands

Today the Turkish air force, tank brigades, and artillery disposes of material most of which has come from Great Britain and the United States. Nobody knows against whom these weapons will be used finally. One thing, however, is sure: if Turkey should take up arms against its instructor, plans of all points of strategic importance on the Sea of Marmora and elsewhere will be in the hands of the German General Staff.

If Germany's experiment in the Near East did not turn out quite satisfactory, the work of the military mission to Japan met with better success. In that country, too, German soldiership commanded profound respect.

Since 1872 German instructors have been employed to remodel the Nipponese army after European standards, and young officers have been sent to Germany to study there the military arts. Only for the four years of the first World War was this policy interrupted. Today, that mutual exchange is taking place on a large scale. Hitler himself ordered the Nazi authorities to extend special facilities for army men visiting Japanese Army and Navy men. The same persons whom Emperor William II styled "yellow apes" have been exempted by the "Aryan Overlord" from the otherwise rigid "laws for the protection of the German race" and besides are permitted to acquaint themselves with the minutest details of German military equipment and institutions.

Technicians in Japan

The intimacy is not merely one-sided. The number of German technicians and engineers in the Japanese war industry is estimated at 260, not counting the purely military instructors, whether German or Italian, who are engaged in training detachments of the Japanese army in South China.

Save for Italy, there is no country in which Nazi influence is greater than in Japan and in which the German ambassador could sway so much power.

The head of the German Embassy in Tokyo, Gen. Eugen Ott, went to Japan in 1936, assigned to study the conditions in the Nipponese Army. He is said to have reported to Berlin so favorably that Hitler decided upon strengthening Germany's relations with the land of the rising sun.

The relations with Japan were put under a heavy strain when that country began its invasion of China. The same German group that, contrary to the Government's policy, favored rapprochement with Russia, was working for intensification of German-Chinese friendship.

The China mission consisted at that time of altogether 30 members. They did not leave China until strongest pressure had been brought upon them.

Eyes on Latin America

The Latin-American countries have long been considered by the Germans potential allies in a military or economic war against the United States. The Nazis, therefore, have done their best to get a foothold in several South American Republics.

The foundation of cultural associations, the conclusion of trade and financial agreements, the establishment of air lines, and the dispatching of military missions and the granting of facilities for the exchange of Army and Navy officers—each of these expedients has been applied to Latin America.

Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia have had their armies trained by German officers. A number of Argentine officers are studying in Germany. All the splendor of Nazi pageantry is displayed before these visitors. Medals are lavishly bestowed upon them, and the result is the infiltration into the Latin-American armies of worshipers of Hitler and his swastika.

Under German Supervision

The Chilean Army was under German supervision from 1885 until 1931.

Scion of a less famous family than his colleagues in Chile was the military instructor to Bolivia, Capt. Ernst Roehm. This appointment enabled Roehm to avoid proceedings before a German Republican Court after the abortive Hitler Putsch in 1923 in which he had played a prominent role. When the star of the Nazi Party began to rise, Roehm returned to Germany, took the command over the S. A. and perished in the blood purge of June, 1934.

Russia, Turkey, Japan, China, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia—a look at the world's map shows that these are the key countries for any attempt to expand eastward or westward from Central Europe. The military missions have not been sent at random. The countries have been carefully chosen, and so also the men to head the missions.

Nazi Fake News Mill Is Set Up in Shanghai

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Nov. 11

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, one-time chief legal adviser for the Prussian police in the German Ministry of Information, says a new Nazi propaganda mill has been set up in Shanghai to mail fake British documents to United States citizens. Dr. Kempner, now a political refugee, is a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania.

He told his class last night that falsified records of a debate in the House of Commons had been sent to those on the old mailing list of the German Library of Information which functioned in New York before it was banned by this Government. The envelopes in which the documents were mailed, he said, were stamped "British Information Board, Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila."

"But the postmark says Shanghai," Dr. Kempner asserted, "and the 'record' itself fairly shouts: 'Made in Germany.'"

Lauder 'Roamin'' Again

British Roused by Scotsman's 'V' Songs

'She's Ma Daisy' Sings Lauder In Rallying Aid for Britain

STRATHAVEN, Lanarkshire, Scotland (AP)—A stubby man with a thick body and an inextinguishable gleam in his eyes, his doughty legs stiffening into a victory V, moves to the front of the stage, and with a mixture of merriment, mischief and serious purpose, rallies his listeners:

"We on this island of Britain are beleaguered. D'you understand what that means? Beleaguered! Nobody can leave without an escort of boats or flying machines. Think of that!

"Are we going to stand for that? You bet we aren't. What are we going to do about it? We're going to dig down into our jeans and hand over more money, that's what we're going to do. Might just as well do it now. If we don't, the money might not be any good to us later on. Now who's going to be the first to contribute?"

Thus does Sir Harry Lauder, again serve his country in wartime, rousing people to greater awareness of British needs, and once more entertaining the troops with the songs and stories long identified, in many lands, with his name.

At a time of life in which he had expected to enjoy absolute repose, Sir Harry taxes his powers heavily in this cause.

When war broke out Sir Harry forsook the tranquility of his new home, Lauder Ha, to beguile the soldiers and help raise funds. He has been on the go ever since. In recent months he has given as many as four concerts a week, besides other personal appearances.

It is clear, as one watches the response to his showmanship, that there still is magic in the name of Harry Lauder. Few artists have held so firm a grip upon the affections of people over the world.

Sir Harry—who has entertained three generations of the British Royal Family, who sang for Empire troops in France a quarter century ago, and, in his own reckoning, crossed and recrossed the United States as a theatrical headliner 24 times—has only to smack his lips and break out quizzically into the singing of "She's Ma Daisy," "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" or "The Waggle of the Kilt," to win instant favor with audiences.

As invariably happened when Sir Harry visited American cities, and when he sang for soldiers in 1914-18, the crowds call him back repeatedly, crying out the titles of favorite songs which they want to hear to the accompaniment of the comedian's superb pantomime.

In political issues, which he thinks often alienate men one from another unnaturally, Sir Hary has no more than a secondary interest. His primary concern, he says, is with forces that help to unify rather than to divide society.

"Songs are good, and they are important," he says. "They are my life work."

His avowed deep kinship with the United States, which has incorporated into his personality and his flavorful speech many American idioms, prompted him to suggest:

"The States will be unbeatable, far greater than they ever dreamed, when they overcome regional differences and achieve real unity of purpose and spirit. The immensity of the Nation demands that kind of unity.

"There must be developed in the States a spirit of 'what can I do for my country?' That's what's helped Britain in this war. It will help America, too, help the people to know one another better."

Strolling amid the natural and man-created beauties of Lauder Ha and its surroundings, Sir Harry asserted: "You'll get something if you work for it. If you don't work, you'll get nothing, nothing at least that really matters. The person who expects something for nothing is a poor citizen."

Lauder Ha, the "hall" or "big house" into which Sir Harry moved nearly five years ago, is the realization of the home he started to build in his dreams 25 years ago. Today it is a landmark. Few persons visit the region without hearing of the handsome stone house with its spacious rooms, tasteful furnishings, personal museum, paintings and statuary, musical atmosphere, and conveniences of the owner's inventiveness.

From the tiniest gadget designed to avoid needless exertion, to the selection of a site, 700 feet above sea level, ennobled by proud and historic vistas, Lauder Ha is, in Sir Harry's word's, "the way I think a house should be."

Sir Harry's private museum holds at least one memento from every place he has visited, the huge collection ranging from honorary buttons restowed by luncheon clubs in "tank towns" in the United States, to war and agricultural tools from islands of the Pacific.

Trains for Russia

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—British railroads have equipped 1,000 freight cars and 142 freight locomotives for overseas service to aid Russia, it was announced today. Some of the engines are already in use.

Other locomotives equipped with oil burners are being dispatched with tenders and spare parts by the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway and London and Northeastern Railway.

The Southern Railway is building steel-framed freight cars with the aid of two other railways.

British cars sent to Russia must be fitted for the Russian railway gauge, which is wider than standard gauge.

Unwilling Nazi Allies Eye Peace Warily

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—Two of Germany's satellites, Finland and Rumania, are at present reconsidering their attitude towards the war.

Rumania, two days ago took a plebiscite in the Hitler manner, and preliminary reports show that 17 brave men actually ventured to record a vote disapproving Premier Jon Antonescu's policy, while 872,000 voted aye, although the vast majority undoubtedly agreed with the 17.

Finland is expected to discuss its reply to the United States in a secret parliamentary session behind locked doors one day this week.

Finland, being separated from Germany by a strip of water which will shortly become impassable due to ice, can, if it sees fit, defy the Germans—who are believed to have only two divisions in the country—much more easily than Rumania.

But it doesn't seem likely that Finland will do so. Probably the only hope of obtaining a favorable vote for an immediate armistice when the Finnish Parliament meets would be for the Allies to offer diplomatic support for restoration of the old frontiers when peace is negotiated and at the same time promise to send food supplies to Petsamo.

Such a guarantee, however, would obviously be impossible without Russian approval and there is as yet no sign that Stalin is ready to give it.

Rumania's Position Difficult

Rumania, at the other end of the long battle line, although just as war-weary as Finland, is in a more difficult posiiton, if only because there is no Baltic Sea between them and the Germans who are, moreover in virtual control of the country.

Hence the derisory character of the Rumanian referendum. Although the country is known to be seething with discontent, anyone who voted among the Noes was asking for a concentration camp or worse. And as the only visible alternative to Premier Antonescu at the moment is Horia Sima, erstwhile Iron Guard leader, whom the Germans are keeping in ostentatious reserve in Berlin, an adverse vote is made, if possible, even more improbable.

Furthermore, Rumania is just now able to feel a certain measure of relief from the return of several battle-scarred divisions from the Ukraine. Although there are still some Rumanian troops in the Crimea—apparently mainly for propaganda purposes, to show the solidarity of the crusading front—the bulk are reported to be on the way home for the winter. They are devoutly hoping, no doubt, that they'll be able to stay there for good unless the opportunity comes to try conclusions over Transylvania with their "Allies," the Hungarians, who are credibly reported just as war-weary as the Rumanians and the Finns.

"Free" Movements Soughts

Meanwhile, outside their respective homelands, Rumanian and Hungarian exiles are busy trying to build rival "free" movements pledged to help overthrow Hitler's so-called "New Order." But in neither case have the exiles so far been able to overcome their own internal dissensions.

There are two mutually irreconciliable Rumanian groups in England and the various similar groups in the United States can't decide which London group to link up with.

This week one London Sunday paper intimated that former King Carol, who is at present in faraway Mexico, is trying to come back into the picture by starting yet another.

Similarly the Hungarians have at least two strongly antagonistic movements in London, and two others in the United States, where Tibor Eckhardt, former agrarian leader, after getting off to a flying start far ahead of Prof. Rustem Vanbérg's older organization, now appears to be suffering setbacks because of a suspected tendency to join forces with the Archduke Otto.

Unless Mr. Eckhardt repudiates the Archduke, he will lose all chance of coming to terms with the Czechs and Yugoslavs, without whose approval he is extremely unlikely to get Allied recognition.

Conference Again Discussed

While both Rumanian and Hungarian "free" movements are thus somewhat held up, there are signs that the puppet governments at home are facing the possibility of being shortly called on by Hitler to shake unwilling hands at a conference to celebrate the "victorious end" of the campaign in Russia, and to inaugurate the "New Order."

The possibility of such a conference was mooted in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago. Since then the idea has been discreetly put around, not only among Germany's satellite states, but also among neutrals and in the occupied countries. It is being suggested to them that, as England has been excluded from the Continent of Europe "for ever," and Russia's armies have been "utterly broken," the time has now arrived to organize peace without them, though it is broadly hinted the British could come in if they would recognize the validity of the "new order."

Response to inquiries is believed to be still too uncertain—although not as far as the British are concerned—for Hitler to take action, and in the present stage it is still open to him to repudiate with scorn any suggestion that he is trying to may deny that he is trying to perhold a conference of this kind. He suade the neutrals to put out peace feelers to the British, as there is no doubt whatever he is assiduously doing.

As to the nature of the peace Hitler contemplates, there is evidence that German diplomats in neutral countries, particularly Switzerland, are now talking in grandiose terms of vast transfers of populations which would uproot the Czechs and Poles from their historic homelands and plant them astride or beyond the Urals.

Hitler Speech a Clue

German industry similarly, it is said, is to be moved bodily from the west to the Ukraine—presumably so as to preserve the tender flower of German kultur from the pernicious influences of Britain and the United States, between whom and the peaceful but susceptible German burghers there would be a No Man's Land of German satellite states, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

The latest development of Mein Kampf doctrines is also embryonic enough to be easily repudiated, if necessary, though the concluding passages of Hitler's Munich speech show unmistakable signs that he is thinking along these lines.

The scheme hasn't been disclosed in detail yet, but the German propaganda service is evidently preparing the way for it by abandoning the old catchword of Lebensraum for the more grandiose "Grossraum."

Vast Empire Space

Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels' spokesmen these days hold out the prospect of the Grossraum with one hand while with other they threaten that the very existence of the German race will be endangered if Germany loses.

Strangely enough, this is also the theme of the underground propaganda of the German Communists, who, however, use it as a reason for overthrowing Hitler before it is too late.

Prospects for the satellite races would of course be even less enthralling under the Grossraum system than on the basis of Lebensraum. The Lebensraum theory did at least leave them in their their old homes.

In fact, it is clear that the Rumanians, Finns, and Hungarians who have between them helped Hitler in Russia to the tune of 500,000 men, would, if their assistance were actually to turn the scale in favor of Germany, face the grave danger of ultimately being "rewarded" by being pushed right out of Europe.

Serb Guerrillas Hurl Bombs, Machine-Gun Italian Troops

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP)—More than 24 Ltalian soldiers were wounded one fatally, and 25 civilians were injured, in sudden bomb and machine-gun attacks by Anti-Axis guerrillas yesterday at Spalato in the Dalmatia area of conquered Yuogslavia, and 150 hostages have been arrested, a Rome announcement said today.

Three bombs hurled into the midst of a column of military bandsmen of an Alpine division preparing for the ceremony of lowering the colors resulted in 49 of the casualties.

In another attack at almost the same time, hidden machine guns opened fire on a truck loaded with soldiers going on leave and wounded several.

[German, Italian, and Croat troops all have had difficulties with Serb guerrillas, who have struck at military units, depots, and communication lines despite the reported executions of hundreds in reprisals.]

The communiqué described the 150 hostages as "Communists." They will be held until persons identified as those guilty of the attack have been arrested and placed on trial before a special tribunal for defense of the state.

Almost simultaneously with the bomb throwing, the communiqué said, a truck loaded with troops going on leave was hit by a burst of machine-gun fire in which several soldiers were wounded but not seriously.

"Immediately 150 were arrested, made up almost entirely of Communist elements coming in large part from another zone of the Balkans," the communiqué said.

"While awaiting to identify the guilty," the communiqué continued, "the 150 prisoners, on orders from Rome, will be considered hostages. The guilty will be tried before a special tribunal for defense of the state."

Many Are Slain

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Swiss telegraph agency quoted the Zagreb newspaper Hrvatski Narod as saying about 200 persons have been killed in recent battles between Serbs and regular troops.

Germans to Move

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP)—Transfer of German citizens from the Dalmatian area of former Yugoslavia will start Nov. 14 under a German-Italian agreement, Stefani announced tonight.

Nazi Troops Placed in Trap By Russian Counterattacks

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Nov. 11

Fighting of exceptional violence was announced by Soviet Russia in the Battle of Tula, south of Moscow, today amid indications that Red Army troops were seizing the initiative, wherever possible, against German pressure on the wintry Central Front.

Large German forces were said to be surrounded near Volokolamsk, 65 miles northwest of Moscow, victims of the same type of encirclement tactics which they themselves have employed since the drive east started June 22.

A major Russian counterattack was reported in the Serpukhov region 65 miles south of the Capital against German armored units seeking to break the central defense arc.

Reuters said German forces were frustrated in attempts to cross the River Oka there and in the Aleskin area nearby.

Tanks Repulsed

Two successive tank attacks were reported to have been repulsed by the defenders of Tula, while heavy fighting raged in the southern suburbs of the munitions center. Soviet troops were declared to be holding their ground.

Heavy fighting was also reported in the Crimea, where Russian divisions concentrated upon defense of the strategic ports of Sevastopol and Kerch. German military dispatches declared the defenders had only a limited chance of escaping destruction from air and land assaults.

In the north, Leningrad's soldier-and-civilian army was reported holding firm against 60,000 fresh German shock troops attacking from Karelian territory won by their Finnish Allies. The only German success apparently has been the capture of Tikhvin, 110 miles southeast of Leningrad, important as a transportation center and in the production of bauxite.

The Germans said this deprived Russia of bauxite deposits which formerly supplied plants producing 80 per cent of its aluminum. How much of this ore can be diverted to German industrial war use remains to be seen. Tikhvin is linked by a canal system with the Neva River and the Baltic, which would provide all-water transportation to Germany.

Germans Reach Suburbs

The trend of the Tula fighting was not disclosed. The Russians acknowledged earlier, however, that the Germans had driven to the southern suburbs of the City.

London observers said that severe weather conditions, stiffened Russian resistance and the arrival of British-United States war supplies as well as the exhaustion of German troops had combined to create a virtual stalemate on the Eastern Front.

Russian strategy was to be aimed at preventing effective German reorganization for a renewal of the drive.

Some observers expressed belief that the Soviet High Command might transfer additional troops from Far Eastern garrisons as a result of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's declaration that Britain would join the United States in any clash with Japan.

Quezon's Re-election Conceded

MANILA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Commonwealth President Quezon's two principal opponents concede his re-election today even before the counting of ballots started.

Juan Sumulong, of the Right Wing of the Popular Front Party, and Hilario Moncado, of the Modernist Party, declared they had no chance to unseat the leader of the dominant Nacionalista Party who has pledged the Filipinos to all-out assistance of the United States in case of war.

Political observers freely predicted a landslide for President Quezon and his running mate, Vice-President Sergio Osmena.

The Nacionalistas also expected to win all of the 24 Senatorial seats in the new bicameral Legislature and all except three or four of the 98 seats in the Lower House.

An estimated 2,000,000 votes of 3,500,000 eligibles ballotted.

President Quezon, elected the Commonwealth's first President in 1935, is completing his six-year term. If re-elected he intends to step out Dec. 31, 1943, under a promise he gave the voters when the Constitution was amended to shorten the term from six to four years and permit one re-election. Vice-President Osmena then would take over the Presidency for the final two years of the term.

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Rain Brings Bumper Crops To Swell U. S. Bread Basket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Nature is aiding the Government in its policy of encouraging farmers to produce more to meet increased demands for foodstuffs, reports coming to this center indicate.

The forecast made by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, that 1941 will see the biggest production on this Nation's farms that has ever been recorded is being confirmed by crop reports of Midwest and Southwest experts.

So, with agricultural prices now rising toward long-sought parity and indications that the Administration will keep them there, it looks as if a lot of barns would get new coats of paint this year, and that the implement manufacturers and the mail order houses would be kept hustling to fill orders. But many farmers will be paying up their debts before spending, if they heed the advice of their organization leaders and their counselors at Washington.

A Cheering Picture

Crop reports received by the American Farm Bureau Federation here, and those made by experts of the railroads and large brokerage houses, paint, on the whole, a cheering picture.

Heavy rains have made harvesting difficult, but they apparently have done more good than harm. A corn crop as big as that estimated by the Department of Agriculture a month ago is being dumped in the storage bins these days, says Nat C. Murray, one of the leading crop statisticians. Although its moisture content is high, on the whole the crop is of good quality, Mr. Murray says.

And very important to farmers is the benefit derived from these rains for future operations. The moist subsoil promises abundant crops next year. Recent studies made in Kansas, said Mr. Murray, show a close relationship between the amount of rainfall in the July-to-October period and the wheat crop of the following year.

Of course wheat is one of the agricultural commodities that does not need to be produced in increased quantities just now. The four leading wheat exporting countries all have surpluses and foreign demand for wheat is not great. "Wheat has replaced cotton as our No. 1 agricultural problem," says the American Farm Bureau Federation. Wheat surpluses will probably be continued through 1942, the Farm Bureau anticipates.

Rains Are Welcome

But the rains are welcome to the Southwest notwithstanding. Farmers in areas that suffered from drought during the dry years are mighty happy to think the moisture is seeping down into the subsoil, where it can be stored for future use. It's like having a good bank account to draw on. What's more, the rains have produced excellent pastures, and that means much to the whole cattle industry.

Meat and dairy products must be produced in increased quantities to feed Great Britain, which will need from 8 to 10 per cent of total American farm production in 1942, and good pastures will help step up production in the field of commodities most needed by the nations fighting the Nazis.

Meat supplies, incidentally, have already been increased, the American Meat Institute reports. Beef production in October was the greatest of any month since 1921, according to the Institute. Aggregate supplies of all meat in October were greater than supplies during the same month last year, and wholesale prices declined, the Institute finds.

Feeding Situation Improves

The feeding situation for next year looks good. Good corn crops, good hay harvests, and better-than-usual pastures promise a favorable feeding relationship next year, in the judgment of the livestock industry as reflected in the National Live Stock Producer.

A picture of good crops and ample harvests is sketched by statisticians of the Santa Fe Railway, which keeps watch over a big Midwest and Southwest territory served by its lines.

Rains have slowed up harvesting in Kansas, they note, but they report that in the big wheat producing area west of Hutchinson wheat planting has been accomplished despite the rains and that great promise is entertained for next year. Corn and feed crops in the Eastern part of the State have been somewhat damaged due to heavy rains, but sugar beet prospects are good and pastures are plentiful.

Oklahoma finds itself in circumstances similar to Kansas, with more than enough moisture for the present, but prospects of still being able to plant the full 1942 wheat crop. The pecan crop is the largest Oklahoma ever produced.

Rains have damaged cotton in some sections of Texas, but in other areas an excellent crop is reported. The wettest October in 15 years has been experienced in the Panhandle and Northwest. The soil is soaked to a depth of several feet and conditions are reported "very favorable for a wheat crop next year." Ranges are in good condition.

New Mexico reports range and livestock conditions good over the entire State. Volunteer wheat is affording excellent pasture. The bean crop is the largest since 1929. Arizona faces conditions similar to those in New Mexico. Citrus prospects are better than a year ago. Lettuce is expected to show a slight increase.

California reports normal weather conditions and as a result, normal crops. Out of the ordinary, however, is the avocado crop, which promises to be 20 per cent greater than that of any previous year. Two-thirds of the Nation's avocado crop is produced in three California counties.

Thus it appears that except for excess moisture which delays fall planting, conditions are favorable to increased production next year. On the whole, favorable factors overbalance unfavorable, in the opinion of one leading crop expert here.

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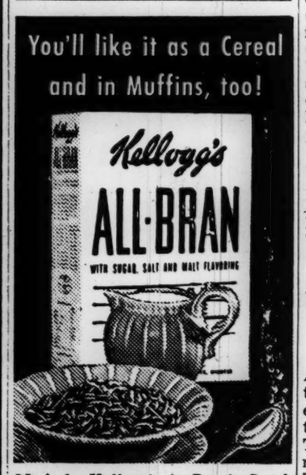
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Civilian Plane Makers Return to Plastics

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News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although several new plane designs using plastics entirely have been announced recently, there is hardly anything new or startling about its over-all use.

Well over six years ago we watched Clarence Chamberlin take aloft a little yellow and blue monoplane at Nashua, N. H., made entirely of plastic sections called "duply." Duply was the invention of Harry N. Atwood, an old-time flier, and was made by a little furniture factory in Milford, N. H.

The material duply, was, and undoubtedly would be, a world beater for economy in manufacture and for aerodynamic efficiency. But that was the trouble—duply was so far ahead of its time that Atwood and Chamberlin were never able to interest aircraft manufatcurers who couldn't see the day when aluminum and steel would be scarce.

But it has taken the war and American priorities and allocations of essential aircraft materials to make nonmilitary plane builders "see the light" for plastics. It is true that a few well-known light plane manufacturers have been able to obtain Army orders and thus obtain the essential priorities in order to keep going.

Those non-military plane manufacturers who haven't any military orders will have to consider plastics soon in order to keep building their own planes or else they will have to consider subcontracting of parts for larger military planes if they prefer not to use substitutes in their own planes and wish to stay in business.

The curious thing is, however, that most of the announcements of plastic planes have come from groups that are not well known in the trade. One of the most recent design announcements is the Morrow Victory Trainer, claimed to be the first plastic-bonded wooden military-type training plane built in the United States, expressly for civilian flight schools now training military pilots.

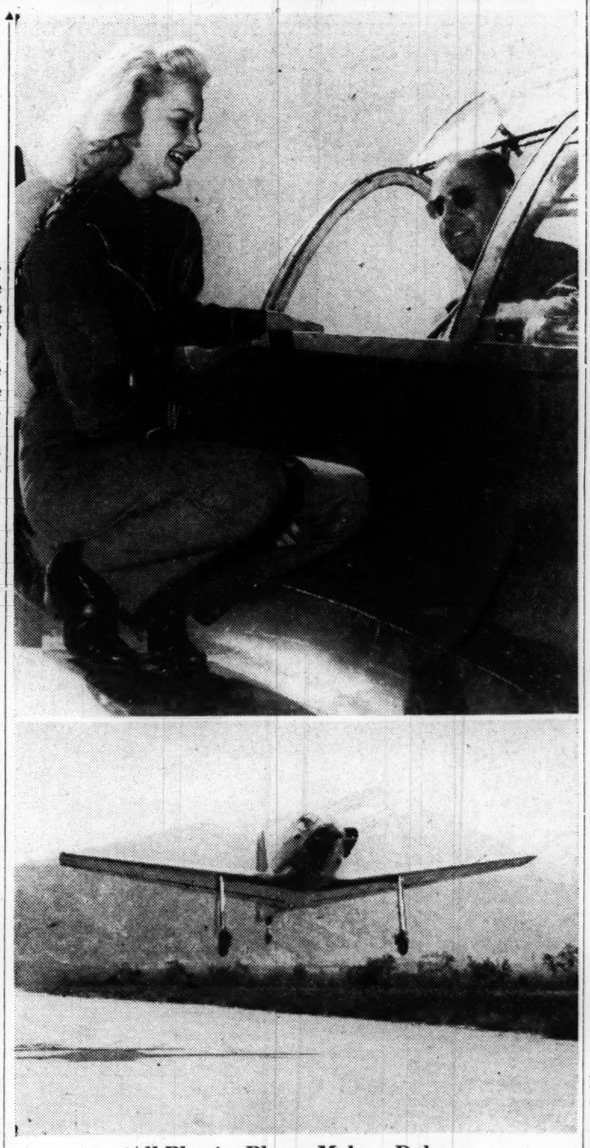
Built by Howard and Frank Morrow, brothers formerly in the retail store business, the Victory trainer, it is claimed, incorporates new methods of fabricating and molding wood, some of which have never before been used in the aircraft field. Piloted by the veteran test pilot, Vance Breese, the two-place low-wing job was put through its paces before a group of Government representatives, flight school operators and company officials recently at the San Bernardino County airport on which the factory is located.

In construction the Morrow trainer is built of laminated wood bulkhead rings, plastic bonded with new type resin glues, which are set in jigs, construction and shaping frames, to which spruce stringers are attached longitudinally. Over the fuselage stringers the fuselage skin consisting of inner and outer molded sections of plywood are attached with resin glue. The entire fuselage skin is in two halves each carrying part of the stresses. No rivets or bolts are required and when given a finishing paint the fuselage surface is glass-smooth.

The full cantilever wing is a continuous section to which the fuselage and outer wing tips are bolted. A resin bonded box-type wood spar runs from one end of the wing to the other in the rear, to which are attached the flaps and the ailerons. The wings and tail surfaces are covered with panels of plastic-bonded plywood attached by means of resin glue. These are also glass-smooth.

Landing gear, unusual for this plane, is hydraulic and retractable folding in toward the fuselage. A hand pump located in each cockpit raises or lowers the gear in six seconds, it is claimed. The cockpit enclosures are also permanent and formed from plexiglass and lucite over the laminated bulkhead rings. The engine mount is of tubular steel and rubber vibration dampeners support the six-cylinder, horizontally opposed 175-horsepower Lycoming engine.

The Victory trainer has a 1,000-mile range, a top speed of 165 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 145 miles an hour with two-thirds power. Landing speed with flaps up is 70 miles an hour, and, with flaps down, 55 miles an hour.



'All-Plastic Plane Makes Debut

The Morrow Victory Trainer, bearing the "three dots and dash" symbol for "V," recently was test piloted by Vance Breese at the San Bernardino County Airport, Calif. Mr. Breese is shown here with Betty Hancock, who broke a dedicatory balloon over the ship's "prop." Below is the test takeoff of the all-plastic plane.

Pilot Killed When Bomber Crashes Into Army Camp

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 11 (AP)—An Army dive bomber crashed into the midst of an Army maneuvers encampment last night and killed the pilot, Second Lieut. H. P. Taylor of the Eighth Bombardment Squadron, Savannah, Ga. The plane was participating in the First Army maneuvers.

Tankers Sail Back to Japan Without Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Two Japanese tankers, the Syoyo Maru and the Itukusima Maru, which for two and a half months lay anchored in San Francisco Bay off Treasure Island awaiting oil and aviation gasoline, have slipped quietly out of the golden Gate under the cover of a pea-soup fog, riding as high and empty as when they twisted with the tides in the Bay, silent evidence that Tokyo has failed to appease the United States in the latter's determination to bar war supplies to the aggressor in the Far East.

To San Franciscans residing in hilltop apartments overlooking the Bay and to Berkleyans and residents of Oakland who commute daily across the Bay Bridge, these tankers were weather vanes indicating how the diplomatic winds were blowing.

The tankers dropped anchor in the Bay shortly after the United States position towards shipping supplies to Japan had become stronger, through freezing of credits and strict embargoes.

The longer the tankers remained in the Bay, riding high without their desired cargoes, the more indicative it became to commuters and San Franciscans that the United States was holding firm and that it would not again permit vital materials to flow to a Japan on the march.

A typical comment heard on the commuter trains and busses: "Well, I see those Japanese tankers are still there. Guess Uncle Sam means business this time. It's about time." Or "Those Japanese must have all the time in the world. They've kept their ships two months in the Bay now. Must need oil awfully bad. I don't think they'll get it this time."

It was freely circulated in San Francisco that Japanese agents had stated that the tankers would get their oil and gasoline and sail with full permission of the State Department. The idea that the United States meant business this time seemed to have no effect on Tokyo's representatives, so it seems, because they were publicly quoted as declaring the tankers would get what they came after.

Marine Corps' 166th Year Finds New College Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUANTICO, Va., Nov. 11 — The United States Marine Corps' 166th anniversary was celebrated here at the main Marine Base yesterday with a turkey dinner for the "leathernecks," special exercises at the Post School and the cutting of a huge red and gold cake by Maj. Gen. Louis McCarthy Little, commanding officer of the Marine barracks.

Two busloads of newspaperwomen, escorted by the Navy's new woman press chief, Mrs. Louise Daniels, were brought from Washington to observe the celebration.

The anniversary found the Corps, now scattered from Iceland to the Far East, living up to its tradition of being "first on the spot," but there is a new note of respectability and education that seemed to be troubling some of the old-time "Devil Dogs."

College graduates are flocking to enlist in the Marine Corps' candidates class which they enter as Privates First Class and emerge as Second Lieutenants. A class of approximately 350 is graduating every four months at the present time. There are more applicants for the course than can be taken.

"Educated men don't make good fighters," observed Sergeant Donald L. Truesdale, one of the two Medal of Honor men stationed at Quantico. Congress voted the Sergeant the Medal of Honor in 1932 because he saved the lives of several comrades while searching for armed bandits in Nicaragua. Though he's "only a Sergeant," marine tradition obligates all officers to salute him because he wears the highest decoration for bravery.

The Marine Corps has changed perceptibly since he joined 17 years ago, Sergeant Truesdale said. In those days, the "Leathernecks" were always getting in fights with each other. "They're not mean any more," he explained. "Sometimes I think they've become too content just to sit quietly." Sergeant Truesdale, who looked exactly like the Marine on a recruiting poster belongs to the "tougher the fight comes, the better we like it" school.

The Sergeant said he prefers the Marines to any other branch of the service because he "gets plenty of fresh air and sees a lot," without having to stay on a boat or in an airplane.

The other Medal of Honor man at Quantico, Maj. Christian F. Schilt, also cited for bravery in Nicaragua, said he decided to join the Marines when he heard the Marine Band playing in Washington. He has lately been observing in London.

Two other Marine Corps institutions were on hand for the birthday celebration. One is "Mom" Deboo, the only official hostess in the Corps, who won her way into the Leathernecks' hearts when she started her job 16 years ago by inaugurating dancing lessons for them. Nowadays, they seek her out in her apartment in the fine new Recreation Center to ask her advice on what to buy for their girls for Christmas. Last year she received 267 Christmas cards, including one from Little America. Three Marines have named their children "Kathern," "Mom" Deboo's given name.

Mrs. Deboo is the widow of a former member of the Marine Corps and received her appointment from Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler when he was Post Commandant. None of the other Marine Corps bases at Mare Island, Calif.; Parris Island, S. C., or New River, N. C., have official hostesses.

The other institution—Jiggs, the Marine bulldog mascot—spent the anniversary curled up in his bed in the rifle house with a cat the Marines call "General Budenny" after Russia's famous Marshal. Jiggs is a good-natured English bull who holds the rank of sergeant.

Guard of honor for the massive birthday cake were a group of Marines dressed in historic costumes of their Corps including the early uniform with the leather stock that gave them their traditional nickname, "leathernack."

Pétain Gets Canadian Annuity

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Marshal Phillipe Pétain, the French Chief of State, has received an annuity of £600 ($2,400) regularly from England despite wartime exchange regulations and breaking of diplomatic relations between London and Vichy, a British authority said today.

He said the marshal had been permitted to transfer to France an annuity taken out with a Canadian company in 1927.

Speaking three days after Laborite S. S. Silverman of the House of Commons served notice he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer about reports that the head of the Vichy Government had been allowed to transfer either capital or interest to France, he went on:

"An exception has been made from the normal practice on the grounds that Marshal Pétain is the head of a state and his contract is with a Canadian company and the Dominion of Canada is still in diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government."

He said that "no other sums are being transferred to Marshal Pétain" and it would be a petty and profitless act to halt the annuity payments.

Ex-Premier Arrested

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 11 (AP)—Francisco Largo Caballero, former Premier of Republican Spain, was arrested Nov. 7 along with a woman member of his Cabinet at the request of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Government, which is seeking to have them returned for trial in connection with the civil war.

Señor Caballero and the woman, Federica Montseny, were arrested at La Crau and taken to Limoges for a preliminary extradition hearing.

French Appeal

WASHINGTON, Nov 11 (AP) — France's Ambassador to the United States, Gaston Henry-Haye, appealed to President Roosevelt to let frozen French funds be used to buy food in this country, contending that there was no question that his people were threatened with extermination unless they received more nourishment.

He said that "no other sums are being transferred to Marshal Pétain" and it would be a petty and profitless act to halt the annuity payments.

He said the President was "most sympathetic, will look the matter over and let me know."

New Studios Stress Theater-Radio Alliance

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Connoting the closer alliance of the theater arts and radiocasting, the National Broadcasting Company is planning to dedicate its new Copper and Silver Studios with a special program at Radio City in New York on Nov. 15.

In the words of Niles Trammell, NBC President, who made the announcement of the formal opening, "the NBC Copper and Silver Studios represent a triple gift of design to radio broadcasting. They are in themselves recognition of the importance of the studio audience. The men and women who come into them will find themselves in the setting of the intimate theater, simply decorated and fitted with all the accoutrements that have made the theater glamorous.

"The performer who cannot give his best without an audience will find that audience there in front of him, rising tier on tier and giving him the utmost in stimulus.

"Yet, despite marked improvements for the studio audience and the performer, we are certain that the entertainment from the Copper and Silver Studios over NBC's network will be of surpassing clarity."

On stage these new studios will have the associated equipment of both radio and the theater and will be sound-proofed with acoustical tile. On the right of the stage the control room will be located so as to give the performers close contact with it and the audience an opportunity to watch those mysterious signals which are a part of the audience entertainment.

The audience section of the studio will be "live," that is, not sound deadened, but constructed to prevent sound reflections by non-parallel walls. Theater type chairs are installed which, when the guest seats himself, slide into a comfortable sitting angle.

Behind the Microphone

Decorations of the new studios are simple. The Copper Studio has copper-colored walls, with floors, stage curtains and audience chairs in green. The Silver Studio has silver walls, red floor coverings and stage curtains, and audience chairs in a soft shade of blue.

'Great American Operetta'

Struck by the fact that all but four of the 32 operettas they were presenting this season are based on themes depicting life in foreign countries, the producers of the Chicago Theater of the Air thought "something out to be done about it."

They apparently had no trouble convincing their vigorously American "boss," Col. Robert R. McCormick, owner of WGN that produces the show, and of the strongly isolationist Chicago Tribune, about the lamentable state of operetta. Forthwith, after a performance of Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta" on Nov. 1, whose scene is laid in New Orleans under French rule in 1750, Colonel McCormick announced a $10,500 prize contest for the "Great American Operetta."

The operetta, Colonel McCormick said, must be American in theme and setting. The deadline for the contest is Feb. 10.

Three top ranking operettas actually will be chosen, for which $8,000 has been set aside in prize money for composers and writers. The extra $2,500 will be awarded to the general public in a separate contest to select the best of the three operettas and to give a title to the winner. All three selected will be produced and radiocast in the Chicago Theater beginning in March, 1942.

To assure the selection of musicworthy operettas, Colonel McCormick also announced the appointment of an advisory board of noted composers, all of whom have produced notable operettas and musical comedies. They are: Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin, Sigmund Romberg, Oscar Straus and Emmerich Kalman; also Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Edwin McArthur, composer-conductor of the Metropolitan and Chicago Operas; and John Golden and Oscar Hammerstein, Broadway producers.

'Manhattan at Midnight'

A variation in the typical late evening dance band programs over the air is being offered by Benny Goodman in his "Manhattan at Midnight" series aired every Monday evening from the New Yorker Hotel over Mutual. Benny himself talks about the numbers to be played and the whole program is produced as an item worth listening to instead of a casual dance session. Many old song favorites are brought out by Benny from the back of the books, for an airing.

Benny has also revived his small rhythm group. The Goodman Trio, originally with Teddy Wilson at the piano, Gene Krupa on drums and Benny playing clarinet; now has Mel Powell at the keyboard and Ralph Collier on drums.

Radiocasting in Superlative Setting

NBC

New Copper Studio in Radio City

These burnished copper columns, besides being highly decorative at the back of the stage of NBC's new Copper Studio in New York, also serve the genuinely acoustical purpose of dispersing sounds and preventing their reflection. For other effects a curtain may be drawn over them.

Italian Destroyer Toll Raised

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that three Italian destroyers were sunk and two seriously damaged in the battle against an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean Nov. 9.

The Admiralty said further reports established that two destroyers were sunk and one damaged by the British force commanded by Capt. W. G. Agnew during the action "which ended with the total destruction of the Italian convoy."

A British submarine later intercepted a remnant of the Italian naval escort, and two Italian destroyers were hit with torpedoes. One was seen to sink, the Admiralty said.

The Italians acknowledged yesterday that the British sank seven Italian merchantment and two destroyers and damaged another destroyer in the central Mediterranean action.

They said, however, that two of the attacking British vessels were struck by torpedoes in a retaliatory air raid.

The original British statement said two Axis convoys of 10 ships and one Italian guardian destroyer were destroyed.

Overdue

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The 4,793-ton Norwegian freight motorship Silvaplana, loaded with rubber and tin for American defense purposes, is more than a month overdue in the Pacific Ocean and is believed sunk—possibly by an Axis raider, marine circles said today.

The new ship, loaded at Singapore, Batavia and Surabaya, was due at the Panama Canal Zone on Oct. 2.

This was the first indication that Axis raiders might be operating in the Pacific since the sinking of the Dutch liner Kota Nopan, 7,322 tons, last August—a $2,000,000 loss to American insurance firms.

Reports said the raider later was cornered by British and American warships and was sunk or captured but there has been no verification of these reports.

Wavell Admits Libya Mistake

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 10 delayed (AP)—Taking full responsibility for the British setback in Libya last spring, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in India, said the Germans had counterattacked in Libya at least a month earlier than he had expected.

Reviewing the African campaign in the Council of State, General Wavell said that practically all trained and equipped troops in the Middle East were ordered to Greece upon the appeal of the Greek Government.

"Our conquests in Cirenaica were left to be held by a garrison of partly trained and partly equipped troops. I made a miscalculation there.

"I didn't expect the enemy to counterattack until the end of April at the earliest—by which time I hoped to have back at least part of a seasoned Indian division from Italian East Africa and to have completed the equipment of troops left in Cirenaica, which consisted of a British armored brigade, an Australian division, and an Indian motor brigade. All of these were short of equipment, transport, and training.

"Unfortunately, the enemy attacked at least a month before I had expected it possible."

Ethiopia's Status

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Terms of the agreement between Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and the British Government still are under discussion, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister, who made no war statement, answered a question by Eleanor F. Rathbone who noted it had been six months since the Emperor returned to Ethiopia and no agreement had yet been announced.

Mr. Churchill assured her that, in view of difficult communication with Ethiopia, no unreasonable delay had occurred.

Informed sources said a full dress war debate was expected in Parliament later in the week.

Diesels of Five Rail Lines Meet

Regular Visitors to the Nation's Capital

Veteran railroad men say that this photograph taken recently at Washington, in the yards of the Terminal Railroad Company, is the first time in railroad history that the locomotives of five different railroads have been photographed in one picture. All five were completely built by General Motors. From left to right they belong to the following lines: Florida East Coast, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard, Southern, and Baltimore & Ohio.

Midwest Train Service to Florida Speeded

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Daily, de luxe all-Pullman and coach train schedules between the middle West and Florida will be provided this winter through the co-ordination of passenger rail service by three major railroads—the Pennsylvania, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

To be featured for the entire winter season, beginning Dec. 17, is a fast one-night, all-Pullman train with morning departure. The Illinois Central and the Pennsylvania will provide service identical with that of the Dixieland of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. Thereby a de luxe daily service will be afforded with each railroad operating a fast one-night Pullman train every third morning out of Chicago. When the schedule becomes effective all three will, for the first time, offer all-Pullman trains between Chicago and Miami with running time of approximately 32 hours.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois will operate an evening train every third day in conjunction with the Illinois Central's Floridan and the Pennsylvania's Florida Arrow, thus providing a daily evening departure. This service, however, does not go into effect until Jan. 1.

The streamlined all-coach trains, The South Wind, City of Miami, and the Dixie Flagler, which now are operating on a summer schedule, will return to the same schedule as last winter season on Dec. 17. The running time of these streamliners between Chicago and Miami will be 29½ hours.

Further co-ordination of service between Chicago and Florida provides that the Dixie Flyer of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Seminole of the Illinois Central, and the Southland of the Pennsylvania will continue the daily near-midnight departure from Chicago on schedules adjusted to identical leaving times. Besides regular coach service these trains will afford daily Pullman accommodations to the West Coast of Florida.

Faster Schedule

With the fastest schedule ever set up between the East and Palm Beach and Miami, the Florida Special will resume service in December on a 25-hour running-time from New York to Miami. Powered by Diesel units, the all-Pullman flyer to the American Riviera will depart from New York at 1 p. m.; pass through Palm Beach in the forenoon, arriving at Miami at 1:00 p. m., Thus, winter vacationists to St. Augustine, Daytona Beach, Fort Pierce and Palm Beach may conclude half-a-day's business in New York, or a full day in Washington, board the Florida special and be on the links of their destination the following morning.

"Friendly" Service

The Illinois Central Railroad in an effort to make its tour passengers feel at "home" when arriving at their destination now arrange for an "escort" at various points along the route, even though the tours are of an independent, go-any-day nature. Agents of the railroad meet guests of the tours at important stop-over points. Thus, when travelers detrain at New Orleans, for example, or in Mexico City, they find a "friend" awaiting them in the shape of a railroad passenger representative, who sees to it that they are advised as to all local customs, sight-seeing, and hotels.

Along the Rails

No charge is incurred for this unusual service.

Recreation Car

A full-length recreation-entertainment car will be operated on the Miamian of the Florida East Coast-Atlantic Coast Line Railroads this winter, with a hostess and accordion player aboard. The special car gives passengers a place to relax, enjoy music, or other entertainment under the supervision of an experienced hostess. Long a feature of the Florida Special (both the New York and Washington sections) its adoption on the Miamian makes three trains daily to the East Coast of Florida offering this unusual service.

Winter Rail Tours

All-expense, escorted railroad tours will be operated this winter by the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Railroads. Feature of the series of trips is the Christmas tour highlighted by attending the Rose Bowl Game in Pasadena on New Year's Day. Other spots to be visited include the orange groves of Southern California; a dip into old Mexico; a ride along the blue Pacific to Santa Barbara; a stop in San Francisco, and many other picturesque features of California.

Train Puffs

The Arizona Limited, streamlined all-Pullman, all-room train will be restored to service with the first trip from Chicago, Dec. 15 . . . Burlington offers five winter tours to California with the first leaving Chicago and St. Louis, Dec. 26 . . . From January to the middle of September, Illinois Central handled more than 3,400 cars and carried more than 150,000 passengers in military service . . . Pennsylvania's National Defense program calls for the construction of 11,876 new freight cars, and the complete reconditioning of approximately 3,000 cars a month during 1941 and 1942 . . . The "400," first of all the high-speed trains between Chicago and western cities recently celebrated its second anniversary.

Late Fall and Winter Pruning

Pruning is not a difficult or complicated task; and except for the taller trees, the home gardener can do his own work. It is a pleasant, leisurely work for late fall or winter. Pruning may be done any time after the season's growth is finished and the wood has become dormant. In the latitude of New York this is about mid-November.

We prune shrubs and trees for definite reasons: to regulate size and shape, to make it easy to harvest and spray fruit trees, and to remove broken limbs and branches. The primary rule for the home gardener is to go slowly. Study the shrub and tree before you start the work.

For most of us who have a few home fruit trees, some deciduous shrubs and a few evergreens, the pruning process may well follow a definite procedure. First, the dead twigs and branches should be removed before we attempt to prune any of the living branches. The way we wish to regulate and shape the shrub or tree will depend somewhat on this. After the dead twigs and limbs are out, take a few minutes to study the shrub or tree. This is the second point, and the most essential of all. Close observation will show what must be done.

Limbs Which Rub

The first thing the writer looks for are limbs which rub against each other. In shade trees, or fruit trees where the major purpose is shade for the outdoor living room, this is about all one needs to do. If you have an apple, pear or plum tree from which you wish to get a crop, the limbs must be farther apart, and an opportunity made for the sun to get into the tree. Oftentimes limbs grow too high or too long laterally. The growth of these is easily checked by snipping off a foot or more of the terminal growth. Next season the growth will go into the lateral branches.

Home gardeners often ask about pruning small, newly-set fruit trees. The experiment stations have proved that the less these young trees are pruned, the better. Let the trees grow five years before you start to shape them. Then a branch or two a year may be removed until you have the shape as you wish it.

Pruning deciduous shrubs, lilacs, forsythias, philadelphus, spiraeas, and others is a matter of first eliminating the dead branches or stems; second, cutting out one or more of the older stems close to the ground; third, deciding where to prune laterals or vertical branches to achieve most nearly the shape you have in mind.

Cut New Growth Ends

Evergreens, hemlocks, pines, yews and arborvitaes need to be pruned annually is one wishes to develop a certain, specific shape and to control the size. One of the frequent, knotty problems a gardener faces is how to control the size of the vigorously growing pines and hemlocks. The secret is to cut off the ends of new growth each season. A husky pine or hemlock throws an annual growth of six to 10 or more inches. This new growth is easily seen, and easily clipped off. The annual clipping tends to make evergreens bushy and thick in growth. Second, at the ends of branches you will see a cluster of buds. Cut out the big center bud. This is the one which will make the largest growth the following season.

The equipment one needs for the tasks connected with pruning is simple and relatively inexpensive. It pays to buy good tools as they will last indefinitely if kept oiled. Among the essential tools are sturdy hand clippers, and a good steel hand saw, a clipper on an eight, ten or twelve foot pole that is controlled by a wire.

There is one major principle of successful pruning which needs to be kept in mind at all times. Make all cuts flush with the trunk, stem, or limb. Leave no stubs protruding. These protrusions start to decay immediately. But if the cut is made flush, the sap will heal by forming a growth of new wood and bark over the cut.—**H. S. P.**

A Tuesday feature.

Langer Fights To Retain His Seat in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Counsel for Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota expects him to testify before the Senate Elections Committee for another two days in his effort to retain the seat to which he was elected last November.

After more than four hours of questioning yesterday the former North Dakota Governor had covered the first 10 of 21 charges of moral turpitude brought against him by a group of North Dakota petitioners opposed to his being seated in the Senate.

Senator Langer took up each of the allegations in the order in which it appeared in a subcommittee report, frequently consulting a mass of correspondence, memoranda and court records piled in front of him.

He denied that he had induced his former part-time chauffeur to give perjured testimony at a coroner's inquest or that the testimony was in any way false; he told the Committee that he had not authorized the same man to obtain testimony in another case by use of threats, and asserted that the testimony obtained in the case was the truth; and he depicted his career as a practicing attorney as one of zealous attention to his clients' affairs.

Replying to allegations concerning settlement of certain claims against the State while he was Governor of North Dakota, Senator Langer contended that he had acted in the best interest of the State only and had received no benefits himself from the settlements.

"My general policy," he declared, "was that a poor settlement is better than a good lawsuit."

Senator Langer has held his seat since January subject to investigation of the charges and action by the Senate. The Elections Committee has reported a finding that there was insufficient evidence to support petitioners' charges of election fraud, but directed a hearing on the question of moral turpitude to determine Senator Langer's fitness to hold office as Senator.

N. Y. Women Urge Wider School Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Extension of the Rapp-Coudert State Legislative Committee's inquiry into the schools of New York City is urged by the League of Women Voters of New York City in letters to the Committee, made public yesterday.

The League recommends investigations of the Administrative costs of City schools, the functions of the Board of Education, the "lack of centralization of responsibility in the Superintendent of Schools," possible overlapping of functions in such bureaus as the Bureau of Child Guidance, the Bureau of Children with Retarded Mental Development and the Bureau of Attendance, possible revision of salaries of the nonprofessional staff, and greater economies through better organization of purchasing and organization of custodial service.

The League also questioned the "high cost" of the Committee's work in uncovering Communistic activity at City and Brooklyn Colleges as a result of which 36 teachers and clerks were suspended and five dismissed after trials.

McCarter Quits 'First' Group

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10 (AP)—Thomas N. McCarter, Chairman of the Board of Public Service Corporation, has resigned from the America First Committee, a company spokesman said here. Mr. McCarter, who joined the group in its early days, was not available for comment.

Mendez Heads Chile Regime, Aguirre Quits Temporarily

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Aguirre, who had stoutly weathered an Army revolt and two plots against his Government since 1938, last night handed over his office temporarily to Dr. Jeronimo Mendez, a loyal follower, in a move which surprised virtually all Chile. Señor Aguirre said the move was made necessary by his health.

The Acting President, second such official now in power in South America, quickly assured the nation by radio that he would carry on the policies of the President, who headed the first and only popular-front government in the Western Hemisphere. The nation remained calm, as the chiefs of the armed forces pledged support to Dr. Mendez.

Dr. Mendez has had a rapid rise in the political world. A physician, he was elected Senator from Coquimbo Province last March and only recently was chosen leader of the middle-class Radical Party, the most powerful party in Chile.

A series of swift moves accomplished his elevation to the role of Chief Executive. Dr. Leonardo Guzman, Señor Aguirre's personal physician and Minister of Interior, stepped down from the Cabinet and Dr. Mendez was named to his post. The appointment made it possible for President Aguirre to designate Dr. Mendez as Vice President under the terms of the Chilean Constitution, which provides that the Interior Minister shall assume that office in emergency.

Dr. Mendez promptly reappointed Dr. Guzman to his old post as Minister of Interior. The other Cabinet members retained their places.

The President remained in his apartment at the Government palace without announcing his immediate plans.

[In Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Chilean Ambassador, Conrado Rios Gallardos, described Dr. Mendez' succession to the Presidency as a move to preserve the "ideological continuity" of the Radical Party in the Government.]

Dr. Mendez faces a complicated political situation in which the leftist parties, whose popular-front unity fell apart over divergencies between Socialists and Communists, are seeking to restore harmony among themselves and meet what they have alleged to be a "rightist Nazi conspiracy against the democratic regime."

President Aguirre's relinquishment of his duties parallels in many respects the case of President Ortiz of Argentina, who retired in July, 1940, because of ill health, turning the Administration over to Vice-President Castillo.

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Boston's Hockey Season Opens at Arena Tonight—Huskies Lay Aside Grid Togs

Bruins and Olympic Sixes Meet in Exhibition Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a prelude to the official hockey season which opens here later this week, Boston's two representative teams—the professional Bruins and the amateur Olympics—meet in an exhibition game at the Arena on St. Botolph Street tonight.

This marks the third time that these two clubs have met in the past three years, and the event now seems to be well on its way to becoming an annual affair. In the past two meetings the Bruins have won 8-2 and 11-1, and although the Stanley Cup champions appear again to be an easy winner, the Olympics promise to put up a better showing tonight.

O's Make Changes

In contrast to the Bruins, who have made few changes in their line-up, the Olympics have made many, chiefly through the action taken by the Bruins in sending five of their promising recruits to help the amateur club. All Canadians, these five boys are expected to help the 'Pics greatly during the coming Eastern League campaign and enable them to finish higher than the fifth place they wound up in last season.

The only newcomer the Bruins will offer for the judgment of Boston fans tonight will be Frank Mario, the young center from last year's Allan Cup championship team, Regina Rangers. Mario, who will probably be used both at center and at right wing, although he is a left-hand shot, was signed to take the place of Terry Reardon, who was unable to get his passport to the United States.

Hill in New York

The only other absentee from the Bruins line-up as it read when they swept through the Stanley Cup play-offs last spring is Mel Hill, the right wing from Saskatoon who seemed to shine brightest in play-off games. Hill, whose final goal for Boston was the one that eliminated Toronto in the seventh game last April, has been sold to New York Americans. There is also the possibility that John Crawford may not play tonight because of an injured ankle. If he does not appear, Jack Shewchuk, up from Hershey again, will take his place beside Flash Hollett at the blue line.

Otherwise the Bruins will be the same, reading out from Frankie Brimsek in goal to Dit Clapper and Des Smith at defense and to the forward lines: Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley, and Eddie Wiseman; Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer; and a third line composed of Herbie Cain, Art Jackson, and Pat McReavy. Mario will see action with this line, either at center or at right wing.

Stand-Bys Gone

Olympic fans will hardly recognize their favorites tonight, except that the uniforms have not been changed. Gone are such former stand-bys as Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, Junie Stubbs, Junie Allen, Bob Jeremiah, Cliff Thompson, and Buddie Foster, and in their places are many newcomers.

Spectators will be quick to watch the inaugural appearances of the Canadian boys—Jack McGill, Cy Beigler, Jake Wade, Lloyd Gronsdal, and Clare Martin. All except Martin are forwards, with Gronsdal playing with the former Boston College aces, Ray Chaisson and Fishy Dumond; McGill centering for Eddie Barry and Gerry Desrosiers; and Beigler and Wade playing on the wings with Danny Sullivan at center. Martin will team at the blue line with Ty Andersen, while Al Baranowski, Bob Mee, and Al Yourkewicz will split the other defense assignment tonight. Vic Polich, who will be wearing Frankie Brimsek's old pads, will be in the nets.

Stewart to Referee

Referee for the game will be Bill Stewart, former N. H. L. official. Two linesmen will work the game, Bill Cleary and Herb Gallagher, both of whom are no strangers to the Boston public.

The Bruins have already played one league game, being blanked by Toronto 2-0 last Saturday. They next meet New York Rangers in a home-and-home series this Saturday and Sunday, playing away from home first. The Olympics have yet to play any type of a game except an intra-squad affair. They face their first league contests this Friday and Saturday at Boston Garden against Atlantic City Sea Gulls.

The game tonight will start at 8:30 p. m.

Debut Scheduled Before Home Fans

Bill Cowley (left) and Frankie Mario

The Bruins and Olympics make their first appearance of the season before the local hockey fans at the Boston Arena tonight. Cowley, most valuable player of the league last year, is shown here giving advice to rookie Frankie Mario. Bruin forward who was signed to fill in the vacancy left when Terry Reardon could not get his passport to enter the United States.

Sports Around the Hub

Nichols Breaks Another Record

Aside from Greg Rice and Leslie MacMitchell, Rhode Island State's Bob Nichols is probably one of the best cross-country runners in the nation. In the Intercollegiates a year ago he finished second to MacMitchell, the New York University flash; finished third in the National Collegiates, and won the outdoor two-mile crown. In winning the New England intercollegiate cross-country championship yesterday at Franklin Park, the Ram ace had a 300-yard advantage at the tape.

* * *

For the third successive year, Nichols established a new course record. He did it in the freshman event in 1939, and repeated over the varsity course a year ago. Yesterday he was almost 20 seconds faster than his 1940 time, crossing the line in 20m. 38.2s. If Bob can do it again next fall he will equal the four-year sweep which Maine's Don Smith completed in '39. Smith, however, could not match Nichols' record-breaking performances.

* * *

Paced by Nichols, Rhode Island State captured the New England team prize with the low total of 23 points, also a new meet standard. Connecticut, in second place, could do no better than 66 points. Ronnie Veysey, a husky from Colby, ran off with the freshman race in 16m. 33.2s. Nichols and his mates will defend their intercollegiate title in New York, and if successful, will go to the Nationals at Lansing, Mich.

* * *

The American Soccer League announces that the New England cup finals will be played at Norton Field, Worcester, next Sunday afternoon, with the kickoff at 2:30. The game brings together the Swedish Americans and St. Michaels. The second contest will be played at Celtic Park, Andrew Square, South Boston, on the following Sunday. The referee will be D. Cummings.

* * *

The Braves may have a Chinese outfielder in the near future. They have signed George Ho, born in Canton, South China, for their Hartford Eastern League farm. Ho is a junior at St. John's College in Brooklyn, but will leave the campus to join the Senators in the spring. He has starred with school and semi-pro clubs in Brooklyn and was offered contracts by one or two other major outfits, but figured he had a better chance to advance with the Braves. The boy is described as a good hitter.

* * *

Chub Peabody and Vern Miller, bulwarks of the left side of Harvard's great line, will be feature speaker at Friday night's pep rally at the Harvard Varsity Club. Coach Dick Harlow will also be heard at the affair, which will get started at 7:30 o'clock. Incidentally, at yesterday's grid writers' luncheon at the Parker House, several authorities called Miller one of the most underrated tackles in eastern college ranks.

* * *

Shorts . . . By this time tomorrow the country will know the name of the American League's most valuable player — Joe Di Maggio or Ted Williams . . . The Brown-Harvard grid rally is set for the University Club, Friday evening. The program includes moving pictures and a free swim in the pool . . . Of more than passing interest to fans at the Bruin-Olympics exhibition this evening at the Arena will be the new pro hockey rules, including the two linesmen idea . . . Floyd Stahl, who scouted Brown for Dick Harlow, says Saturday's Soldiers Field game will be decided on the line. He calls the Bruin backfield superior to the Crimson . . . The southern golf campaign gets rolling today at Pinehurst, N. C., with a pro-amateur tourney. The $3,000 Mid-South open is under way on Thursday.

Bates and Colby Battle Today In State Grid Game

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 11 (AP)—Bates and Colby, in their traditional Armistice Day finale to the Maine college football season, found themselves today contesting for the State championship.

Bates hasn't won a title since 1930 and Colby hasn't had a clear-cut claim to one for as long, although the White Mules have shared honors with Bowdoin the past three years.

The Bates Bobcats, given speed and punch by their new coach, Ducky Pond, could gain the title with either a victory or a tie, but only a triumph would do for Colby.

Over the season, Bates has won three and lost three, while Colby has won three, lost two and tied one. The tie was with Maine, which Bates beat, 13-6.

Since the Colby-Bates series started in 1893, Colby has won 12 games, Bates 17 and there have been seven ties.

Snead Wins Central Argentine Open Golf

VILLA ALLENDE, Argentina, Nov. 11 (AP)—Sam Snead, long driving United States golf professional, won the Central Argentine open yesterday with a 72-hole total of 280—twelve under par for the four rounds over the Cordoba course. His traveling companion, Jimmy Demaret, was second with 289.

Demaret, the Texas shotmaker who recently won the Argentine national open title, was fifth at the end of Sunday's firing and moved into the runner-up spot yesterday morning with a 69. He added a 74 after luncheon.

Di Maggio Plaque

MOFFET FIELD, Calif., Nov. 11 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio's name has become a permanent fixture in the Moffet Field Air Corps sports activities. The New York Yankees' outfielder personally presented the Army fliers with a plaque on which his name was inscribed. Di Maggio left for New York City today to rejoin his wife and their new baby boy.

Vols Hoping To Beat B. C. On Saturday

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Tennessee's Volunteers entered the football wars this fall with three objectives—to whip Duke, Alabama, and Boston College.

The book shows that they failed in their first two assignments, and Saturday they'll give the answer to the third when they tangle with the Eagles at Boston's Fenway Park.

That Coach John Barnhill is more interested in atoning for the 19-13 Sugar Bowl defeat by B. C. than he is in the quality of clam chowder in New England has been revealed in more than one way.

Tip-Off

The first tip-off came when the schedule was publicized and the B. C. game reposed a week after a date with Howard, a small Alabama college whose football teams frequently land on Southeastern Conference team schedules when the biggies are scraping the bottom of the barrel.

It meant that as soon as the Vols disposed of Louisiana State—which they did 13 to 6—"Barny" could begin preparing for the Eagles and not be bothered with the next bit of business at hand.

And that's what he did, letting his sophomore-studded squad get accustomed to seeing how the B. C. attack works when operated by the Vol reserves.

Glowing Reports

Tennessee scouts have had several look-ins on the new stuff the Eagles acquired since last New Years' Day and their reports have always been glowing.

The Vols, however, will be operating under the same old system that Major Bob Neyland used in sending them to three successive bowls—the single-wing and balanced line business.

If there has been any variance this season it has been in the forward passing department, 'Bama and the Dukes having hobbled their running game measurably and forcing them to the air.

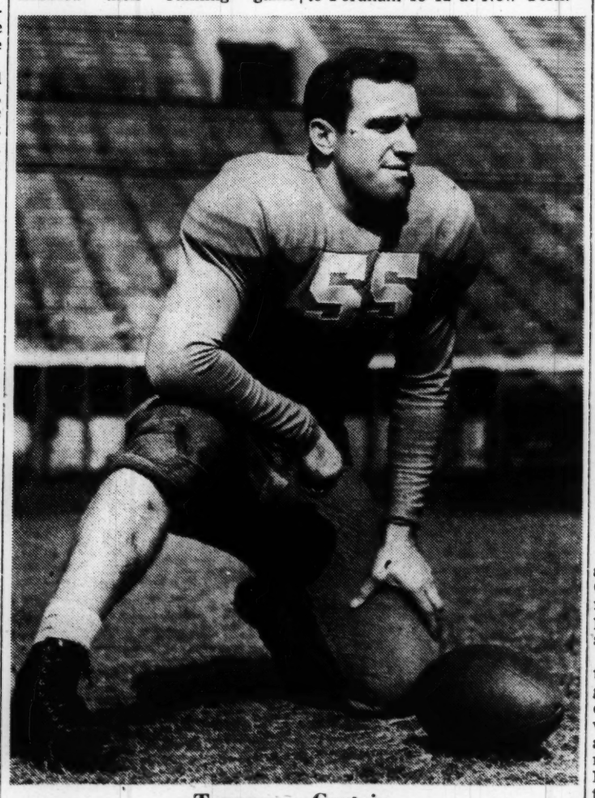
The two-unit system, too, has departed, partly because some of the sophomores didn't round into shape, and partly because of the new rule permitting freer substitutions.

Most potent Vol weapons have been the famed Neyland-system reverses — wing backs Jim Schwartzinger, Jim Gaffney, and Max Partin doing the shuttling—and the passes from the tailback to ends Al Hust and Mike Balitsaris.

Yet, ambition is burning deeply underneath the orange shirts because all of their victims save Louisiana State were definitely from lower classifications—Furman College of South Carolina, and Dayton and Cincinnati Universities of Ohio.

The squad of about 38 men will board a streamliner train at 6:30 a. m. Thursday and reach Boston about 8 a. m. Friday. They will depart at 11 p. m. Saturday and get back home Sunday night.

About 100 fans are expected to follow the team for the first eastern engagement Tennessee has had since 1934, when the Vols lost to Fordham 13-12 at New York.



Tennessee Captain

Bob Graves, center and leader of the Volunteer eleven, is hoping to lead his team into Boston this week end for a successful engagement with Boston College. The Vols have been pointing for this game ever since it was scheduled, for B. C. beat the southerners in the Sugar Bowl last New Year's Day by a 19-13 score. Graves stands 6:1, weighs 195 pounds.

Pros Sharpen Their Games At Pinehurst, N. C. Course

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Line plunges on the gridirons have had line drives down the fairways in almost total eclipse in regard to publicity the last few weeks, but it will not be long now before golf gets its fair share of space for both news and comment. Tournament golf is taking a forward pass from North to South, and the first receiver on the southern line is Pinehurst, N. C., which is staging a pro-amateur today and tomorrow, followed by individual play for the professionals Thursday and Friday, 18 holes each day.

The professionals have had quite a lay-off from tournament play, which will start up again in real earnest a month from now on the occasion of the annual Miami $10,000 open at the Miami Springs Country Club, a few miles out from Miami proper. Some of the pros will stay at Pinehurst for a while after this week's tournament play, because the weather there at this time of year normally is ideal, and the pros like nothing better than to build up their game on that sterling No. 2 course and practice on spacious Maniac Hill, which has served for many years as a focal point for thousands, from dubs to champions.

Among the amateur-pro combinations who might do well in the pair play, better-ball, are Sergeant John Thoren, pro-on-leave from Woodland, and Corp. Bobby Knowles who, like Thoren, is on duty with the Yankee Division at Maness, a few miles from Pinehurst. Knowles ought to be a big help to his partner, having played in several of the North and South amateur championships at the North Carolina resort and thus is thoroughly familiar with the holes and the shots they call for.

Major Prize

One of the major prizes still in abeyance for the year 1941 is the Harry Vardon Trophy, determined by the highest number of points accumulated by any individual in various designated open tournaments. While Ben Hogan seemingly has an insurmountable lead, with his 494 points, he is not mathematically over the goal line as Sam Snead tags right along with 416. The Miami open may settle the matter, or it might come down to their play in the last big open of the waning year, a new event on the schedule at Harlingen, Texas. This tournament, incidentally, takes the money boys into Texas both on their way to the West Coast for the big Pacific Slope open at Los Angeles Jan. 9 to 12, and on their way back, to play in the Texas open championship at San Antonio Feb. 12 to 15.

The winner of the Miami open will not have many concerns over expense money for the winter tour, because first prize is $2,500, of which the pros are not unmindful. Last year the boys fairly tore the Miami Springs course apart with their pars, birdies, and eagles and the biggest galleries ever assembled for the annual event fairly loved it; too much so, in a way, for they were so eager to see the super-stars perform, see what clubs they selected for different shots and how they played that the marshals had quite a time providing open space for the leaders to swing their clubs.

Heafner Second

One of the incongruous features of last year's play was that the only man to break 70 in all four rounds, Clayton Heafner, had to take second money. The reason was that Byron Nelson, the winner, followed an opening round of 69 with a 65 the next day, then a 67, so that Heafner, with his 68, 67, 69, was three strokes to the bad. He finished with a 68, but Nelson's final round of 70 was good enough to take first prize. Heafner must have thought, at the time, "What does a man have to do to win one of these tournaments?" for he had been a threat on other occasions, but could not seem to come through.

In the interesting series of facts and figures just released by Fred Corcoran, National P. G. A. Tournament Manager, there was one paragraph which especially deserves attention:

"One of the trials of golfers is the rule which defines the putting green as any area within 20 yards of the flag. This rule has been widely assailed by the professionals, as such area often includes rough knee deep. As a result, P. G. A. has stressed the point that the ball may be lifted and cleaned on the putting surface only."

For quite some time past I have had it in mind to ask why the U. S. G. A., either by itself or in collaboration with the Royal and Ancient Rules Committee of St. Andrews has not redefined what constitutes a putting green. The original rule defining a putting green was formulated many, many years ago, when putting greens were nothing like the groomed areas of today. The smooth areas around a cup were of small dimensions, and then not overly groomed. Today, all golfers look upon putting greens as those areas especially prepared, cut, and groomed for the use of the putter. Why not be sensible and change the rule to conform to modern practices?

Girl Field Hockey Stars Here Nov. 20

For the first time in more than a decade, the National Field Hockey Tournament is coming to Wellesley College. The outstanding players in the country, the cream of America's field hockey crops, will make their headquarters in Wellesley over the long Thanksgiving week end, Nov. 20 through 23.

As this is written, teams from every corner of the United States are playing in elimination tournaments for the right to compete here in the finals. Each sector will send two teams.

Chosen From Groups

The clubs meeting in sectional tourneys are city teams which have been chosen from groups meeting each week to play hockey for the fun and exercise that they get out of it.

This week and the early part of next, sectional tourneys are scheduled as follows: Great Lakes sector at Detroit; Middle Atlantic at Lancaster, Pa.; Mid-West at Iowa City, Iowa; Northeast at Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island; Pacific Coast at Los Angeles, and the South East at Sweet Briar College, Virginia. Girls picked from the New England district, of course, will vie for places in the finals this coming week end, at Garden City.

Nationals Start at 10

The Nationals will get under way at 10 o'clock Thanksgiving morning at Wellesley and conclude late Saturday afternoon. A match between the United States first team and reserves will close activities the following day.

On Saturday of that week end an exhibition schoolgirl game will be played at 2 o'clock. Tryouts for this match were held at the Brimmer-May hockey field. Also, a team of Boston players will oppose a Smith college team at Northampton this Saturday.

Alice Marble, hardly a stranger to New England, will be guest speaker at the National hockey banquet at the Wellesley Country Club on Saturday evening, Nov. 22. She will speak in the interests of her new Civilian Defense position. Miss Marble, being unfamiliar with the finer points of field hockey, is expected at Wellesley a day ahead of the banquet date, so that she may acquaint herself with the strenuous and popular pastime.

Red Wing Line Dominates NHL Scoring Figures

MONTREAL, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings' high-powered forward line of Syd Abel, Don Grosso and Eddie Wares dominates the National Hockey League scoring figures in the first set of weekly statistics released today.

In Detroit's three games Grosso, now in his fifth season with the club, has scored three goals and bagged two assists for five points. Wares, on five assists, has the same point total, while Abel is in third place with one goal and three assists.

In a four-way tie at three points each are Sylvanus Apps and Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Lynn Patrick and Ott Heller of the first-place New York Rangers. Drillon and Patrick have two goals each to their credit, while Apps and Heller have two assists apiece.

Seven other players have two points—Clint Smith and Phil Watson of the Rangers, Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens, Mush March, Bill Thoms and Doug Bentley of the Chicago Black Hawks, and Tommy Anderson of the New York Americans.

Miller Dwells On Yale Grid Affair

CHESHIRE, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Ogden Miller, Yale's Athletic Director, said yesterday "we're not happy" about the Eli football record this season, but quickly added that Yale was "undiscouraged" and that "there will be no change in the head coaching position."

Yale, playing its first season under the regime of Emerson W. "Spike" Nelson, has won only one game, and prospects do not look good for the remaining two against Princeton and Harvard.

"Don't get the idea that the faculty, the alumni or A. A. officials are beginning to sharpen the ax," said Miller at the weekly football luncheon of the Connecticut Sportswriters Alliance.

Yale's form fell off markedly after the opener against Virginia, which it won, and the second game of the season against Pennsylvania, and Miller, declaring "I would like to dispel the notion that these kids aren't out there playing to win," attributed the decline to injuries and to the fact that by the third game opposition scouts had had a chance to get a good line on Yale's system.

Dunn Ties His Best Record In Northeastern Football

Northeastern's varsity football team came to the end of the road against Springfield College last Saturday, and the blocks and tackles, runs and passes they made in winning 12-6 brought to Head Coach Jimmy Dunn the best season he has had since 1937. In seven games this fall, the Huskies won four and lost three.

With any kind of fortune, the Northeasterners could have made this year the best in Jimmy's career here, for they lost to Maine by the margin of two points after touchdown, and to Tufts by only one. Their other loss was to Williams by a substantial margin, while they marked victories over Bates, Upsala, Vermont, and Springfield.

Right now Jimmy is taking a well-deserved vacation in Maine—a position quite a few coaches wish they were in now instead of facing still more games—and so he was not around yesterday afternoon to sum up his season or tell of his hopes and plans for next fall. With Jim away, the job fell to Foxy Flumere, backfield coach and scout, who back in 1932 was the Huskies' first football captain. That was the year Al McCoy, who is now at Harvard via Colby, started a football schedule at Northeastern and Foxy—a foxy quarterback if there ever was one—was chosen to lead the team.

Lose Two

"Next year shouldn't be too bad," Foxy began, "for as far as graduation goes we lose only two first-string men—Ernie Colantonio at end and Capt. Joe Dias in the backfield. The loss of Dias will hurt us terribly, though, for he was the boy who made our running attack go. If he had been able to play the whole game against Springfield, there would have been no question of our winning, instead of our being on tenter hooks all afternoon. And if he had been able to play more than two minutes against Tufts, I fully believe we would have won that game also.

"No, graduation does not concern us so much as the draft. Our most outstanding linemen—guard Len Erickson, tackle Ed Jensen, and center Dick Grey are all eligible and may be called, and if they are we will be pretty much in a hole. Those boys could make anybody's team.

First and Four

"Saturday gives you a good idea of their worth. In the fourth period when we were leading 12-6, Springfield had the ball on our four-yard line with four tries for a touchdown. Erickson, Jensen and Grey combined to take them back 23 yards and when we took the ball on downs we were on our own 27-yard stripe. Erickson and Grey especially were outstanding all through the game, and if any Little All-New England team is picked, you can't leave them off. In fact they will give any Big All-New England candidates a run.

"As far as the freshmen are concerned, several are coming up who should help us. We will get Howard LaFleur of Waterville, Maine, brother of Colby's Bobby LaFleur, at halfback; a fullback in "Corb" Corbisiero; another halfback in "Sarky" Malkasian of English High; a 195-pound tackle in Tom Collins of Mechanics Arts; and a good center in Larry Redgate of Boston Latin. In addition, the varsity will also get a good tailback in Creighton Tenney, who missed much of the season because of injury.

Regulars

"Regulars who will be back include Jim Philips at end, Tad Krajewski at tackle, Tom White at guard, and Bob Otenti, Ed Sakovitz, Mike DeMeo, Gale Foster, and Dave Murphy in the backfield. In addition, Ronnie McKinnon, our first-string end, who was hurt early in the season and could not play at all, should return to help our end squad."

From now on Northeastern's football coaches will turn to other sports, Dunn to varsity basketball, Flumere to freshman basketball, and Herb Gallagher to varsity and freshman hockey. In freshman basketball Foxy has quite a record to live up to, for last year as coach of the Lawrence High School quintet in Maine he won the Central Maine championship, with his team victorious in 15 out of 17 games. As football coach Foxy's eleven won six and tied one out of eight games.

Passing Combination

Fumere, incidentally, was one of the best quarterbacks Northeastern ever had, and he combined with Jolting Jim Connolly in 1937 to hang up a forward pass record that should stand for some time. With Connolly tossing and Flumere receiving, the Huskies completed 76 per cent of all the passes they tried.

Although Foxy was captain of Northeastern's first team in 1932, he later dropped out of school for a while, returning to school his junior year, which explains his still being able to play in 1937.)

In summing up the season, Foxy had more than a few good words to say for Trainer Bill Linskey, who has just completed his second year with the Huskies. "Bill not only did his job well," he said, "but his even disposition and ready wit helped the morale of the team many times." Linskey, with football over, shifts over to take care of the Boston Olympics hockey team, which opens its season with an exhibition game against the Boston Bruins at the Arena tonight. G. C.

Harvard Team Is Proud To Play Tough Schedule

Harvard's football players to a man would rather play a tough schedule like the one they are now winding up than go through a group of games which they could win 35 or 40 to 0, Head Coach Dick Harolw said pridefully yesterday afternoon at the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House.

"I had dinner with a few of them Sunday," he declared, "and all of them told me they liked the schedule and would not have it any other way. Among them were Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner, and I know they expressed the thoughts of the rest of the team.

"And speaking of Miller, I still get letters telling me to get rid of him—that he's a wrestler and not a football player. But, gentlemen, over at Cambridge we think he is quite a tackle, and we won't get rid of him for two more games." (Vern is a senior and winds up his career against Brown and Yale the next two Saturdays.)

Clark Praised

Harlow did not have enough praise in his vocabulary for Lyal Clark, the man behind Harvard's famed line play this season. "Probably not one person in five outside of Boston could tell you the name of our line coach," Dick said, "but he is one of the best in the business. Our line is the same one which played Army a year ago, but Lyal has made the difference in it. He has worked tirelessly, has never given up on the boys, and has given me as good a line as I have had in any place I've ever been."

Harvard's head coach went all the way for his star guard, Chub Peabody. "He deserves all you can give him," he said, "and don't forget that Coaches Swede Larson of the Navy and Earl Blaik of Army went on record as saying that Peabody was the best guard their teams had played against." Harlow's plug was for Chub to be nominated for All-America, and there seems to be a very good chance that he may get it.

Marr's Report

Harlow and Harvard took the spotlight yesterday with Denny Myers and Boston College. In fact, the B. C. coaches were the first to speak, with Scout Harry Marr giving an excellent report on the Eagles' next opponent, Tennessee, the team that B. C. defeated in the Sugar Bowl last New Year's Day 19-13.

"Originally I thought that the Vols' trouble was that it was a sophomore team," Harry began. "But now I have learned that such is not the case. I saw them last Saturday as they beat Howard, and they had only one sophomore in the line-up—Slater at tailback, and he started in place of the veteran Johnny Butler.

Neat Team

"Tennessee can be called a neat team. Whatever they do, they do well. They are not spectacular as far as offense goes, but they run well and pass well and put plenty of speed into the execution of their plays. They have good balance, with no apparent weakness. They have more of a defense than Wake Forest and more of an offense than Clemson."

This game between Tennessee and Boston College, it was announced by Graduate Manager John Curley, will start at 1:30 p. m., instead of 2 p. m.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts drew the biggest laugh of the meeting when he arose to say of his 33-0 defeat by New Hampshire last Saturday, "Well, that's not one of the games where you can say, 'Give all the credit to the boys'." He introduced Sam Ruggieri, trainer and wrestling coach at Tufts, and one of the oldest coaches in point of service at Medford.

Hanley Bewildered

Coach Pat Hanley of B. U. was back, still wondering how his team ever lost to Manhattan 13-7. "The kids put on a fine performance," he said, "and I don't see how they missed. Not being able to use Chick Morris, our quarterback—especially as we had gone to New York under the impression that we could—hurt us tremendously."

Down from Worcester for the first time was Coach Joe Sheketski of Holy Cross, while Assistant Coach Tippy Dye of Brown was at the meeting for the second time. Holy Cross beat Brown last Saturday by two touchdowns.

Coast Guard Elects

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP)—George T. Beemer of Clarks Summit, Pa., star guard of the Coast Guard Academy football team, was elected captain of the 1942 team today at a meeting of lettermen. He succeeds John F. Thompson, Jr., of Tilton, N. H.

Beemer, a member of the second class, has been a varsity guard for three seasons. He prepared for the Academy at Admiral Farragut and Cornell.

H. J. Heinrich of New York City was elected manager of the 1941 Cadet team.

Notre Dame football players are wearing nylon pants this year. They're lighter.

Pacific Lutheran College Gridiron Record for Past Two Seasons Earns Rating

Unbeaten and Untied Team May Get Bid for Bowl Game

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Those amazing gladiators from Pacific Lutheran College are doing it again. Unbeaten and untied, the gridders from this small college near Tacoma seem heading for a possible New Year's Day Bowl game, should they win their final two games of the season.

Pacific Lutheran had rarely been heard from in the football world until two lads named "Marv" came along last year to give the Lutes the highest rating of any small school in the nation. With less than 200 men students and a pebble-strewn pasture for a practice field, Pacific Lutheran's only previous recognition was as a denominational school at Parkland, Wash.

Two Marvins

The two "Marv's," Marvin Tommervik and Marvel Harshman, decidedly revolutionized things at Pacific Lutheran. With Tommervik pitching passes, punting and running back punts and kickoffs, and Harshman carrying the rushing burden, the Glads or Lutes as they are nicknamed, swept through an eight-game schedule that concluded with a win over Gonzaga.

During that 1940 season the Glads scored 207 points to 53 for opponents, gained an average of 320 yards per game and completed 100 out of 187 passes for a total of 1,614 yards. Tommervik, the lad they call "Tommygun," completed 75 of those 100 passes for a gain of 1,292 yards, while Harshman scored 72 points during the season.

Bettered 1940 Marks

This year, with Tommervik and Harshman playing their last season, the Lutes have done even better than in 1940. They opened their season with a 26-13 win over Gonzaga, and then won all games in their Washington Intercollegiate Conference, to gain their third successive WINCO league title. Now, with two Oregon opponents remaining, Linfield College and Portland University, the small Tacoma school is being mentioned for the El Paso Sun Bowl or some other Bowl game.

Although their competition has not been so severe as that of some small schools, they have shown in contests with Gonzaga that they might have done all right in the "major" leagues. The Gonzaga team that lost to Pacific Lutheran last year, had beaten Detroit University—and Detroit had previously won from Wayne, Catholic University, Michigan Normal, Manhattan, Villanova, and Texas Christian.

Season Record

Let's briefly look at what the Lutes have done so far this season. After Gonzaga, they defeated Eastern Washington College, 27-0; St. Martin's, 7-0; College of Puget Sound, 47-0; Western Washington College, 25-6; and Central Washington College, 20-6.

In their first five games, Pacific Lutheran amassed 1,954 yards from rushing and passing, and Tommervik personally accounted for 1,235 yards of this total. He carried the ball 66 times for a total gain of 469 yards, an average of 7.1 yards per carry, and has completed 40 out of 66 passes for 766 yards. Should he continue this work, he may be the first player in modern football history to gain 2,000 yards in one season.

Topped Harmon

To make these figures mean anything, consider that Michigan's great Tom Harmon had a total of only 1,346 yards from rushing and passing in eight games last year.

Big fullback and Captain Harshman has scored 68 points already this season, and has made at least one touchdown in the last 14 Pacific Lutheran games—which should be some sort of a record.

Coach of the Lutes is Clifford O. Olson, a graduate of Luther College.

* * *

It's Washington State's turn now to try and halt the Rose Bowl-bound Stanford Indians. The Cougars have been the major upsetters of the Pacific Coast Conference this season, and at Palo Alto on Nov. 15 they have their biggest opportunity.

This game will find Stanford heavily favored, but a comparison of scores can be confusing. Washington State beat Oregon State 7-0 and Oregon State beat Stanford, 10-0, which would make the Cougars 17 points better than Stanford. But Washington State lost to Washington 23-13, while the Huskies lost to Stanford, 13-7—and by this comparison Stanford rates 16 points better than Washington State.

First Division

Washington State's latest triumph was at the expense of Idaho, by the decisive 26-0 score. Added to Oregon State, Oregon, and California wins, the Washington State team now finds itself in the first division of the P. C. C. race.

Washington's Huskies draw a week's rest before meeting Oregon at Seattle, Nov. 22, but Oregon State journeys to Berkeley to meet California, after swamping U. C. L. A., 19-0.

Oregon State still has Rose Bowl hopes, despite the recent loss to Washington State. Should the Beavers defeat California and Oregon, and should Stanford lose one more game, O. S. C. would probably journey to Pasadena, Jan. 1. For if Stanford and O. S. C. ended the season with two losses each, the team that won their round-robin game (O. S. C.) would go to the Rose Bowl under Conference precedent.

Unusual Play

An unusual play started Idaho on the road to defeat against Washington State, after doing well in holding the Cougars in a scoreless first half. When Frank Londos kicked off to open the second half, idaho backs let the ball roll, thinking it would roll out of the end zone. But it bounced back at the last minute, and Cougar end Herb Godrey fell on the free ball in the end zone for a touchdown—after 15 seconds of play. For, under football rules, any kick-off is a free ball while in the field of play, and can be recovered by either side.

Bob Cahn

Major College Elevens Show Scoring Increase

SEATTLE, Nov. 11 (AP)—After a thorough pursuit through a maze of digits and decimals, the American Football Statistical Bureau disclosed today that:

1. Intercollegiate football among the "majors" is showing more points scored per team per game than during the last decade.

2. The scoring increase results from an increased forward pass completion percentage rather than from the minute increase in total offensive yardage, most of which is attributable to rushing rather than passing.

The bureau based its conclusions on perusal of figures on 1,170 games involving major teams up to Nov. 11.

It found that the average team per game is scoring 13.8 points, compared to 13.3 for last year, which in itself was a high mark for a decade. Thus, for every 100 games played, 100 more points have been scored than was the case in 1940. Or put it this way—both teams combined in the average 1941 game will compile 27.6 points, compared to 26.6 last year.

Total Offense

Total offense — gains rushing and passing—only shows about a yard increase per team, most of it found in the rushing column. The composite yardstick discloses that fewer passes are being thrown and fewer yards are being gained in the air.

But the forward pass completion percentage has climbed to a modern high of .387, and this leads the bureau to its belief that the "steady and constant perfection of the use of the forward pass is responsible for the scoring increase." The pass completion percentage has increased each year since the bureau started keeping records in 1937, when the figure was .363. Last year it was .386.

On the foot side of football, the percentage of successful conversion attempts soared to a new high of .635, compared to .607 last year, while there has been a sharp decrease in the number of field goals.

Going for Six

Offhand it might appear the increased success in converting extra points could account for that scoring increase, but then the shrinkage in field goals tends to indicate teams are going for six and trying to pass their way to touchdowns, rather than settle for three points.

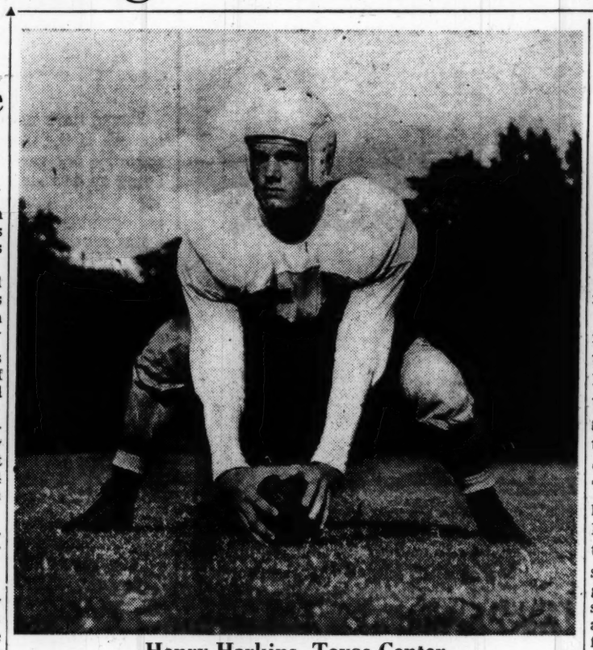
Teams are punting fewer times per game and getting fewer yards on their spirals, while there are one-fifth more blocked punts than last year. Punting average this year is 35.90, lowest since 1937. It was 36.59 last year.

Fumbles also hit a new high. There are 137 fumbles per 100 games this year where last season there were 117.

Roughly speaking, your average team in an average game this year will complete 5.64 out of 14.6 passes for 77.9 yards, and will add 141.3 yards from 41.9 rushes for a total offensive figure of 219 yards in 56.5 plays.

Last year the same team in an average game would complete 5.73 out of 14.8 passes for 78 yards and would add 140.5 yards from 41.9 rushes for a total offensive figure of 218.6 yards in 56.7 plays.

The difference may look microscopic, but multiply it by 1,170 games and the margins contained in the decimals take on added significance.



Henry Harkins, Texas Center

Texas Center Plugged Along To Earn Starting Assignment

Southwest Sidelines

AUSTIN, Texas—This is a story that should be an incentive to every ambitious football substitute.

It is a story of how a player sat for two long, disturbing years on the bench as a third-string reserve, and for his tenacity was finally rewarded with a steady assignment on the first-string eleven of what has proved to be one of the few undefeated teams of the Nation.

It is the story of Henry Harkins, University of Texas center and the only non-letterman on the Longhorns' star-studded first team that includes no less than five potential all-Americas.

Looked Dark Again

Just before the season opened this fall Harkins was doomed to play the same role in which he had been thrust the two seasons before: a patient third-string bench warmer who got in the game only in the waning minutes when victory or defeat had already been decided.

For two seasons he had played third and sometimes fourth fiddle on the Texas varsity. Many often wondered why Coach Dana X. Bible kept him on the squad, or why Harkins remained so faithfully.

This year, Harkins' senior year and last chance to make good, the picture was even darker. J. W. "Red" Goodwin, who had lettered twice at center, was returning. Charles Jungmichel, who made a brilliant record in the freshman line, was coming up to the varsity and would be out to land center duties. To make matters even more difficult for Harkins, Coach Bible was planning to shift David Thayer, a guard letterman, to center to strengthen the reserve for the pivot spot.

Three Centers Gone

Then came the national emergency, and in one swoop Coach Bible lost his first three top centers. Goodwin, Thayer and Jungmichel joined the United States Army Air Corps, and it looked as if Harkins at last would get his chance.

But, no, Coach Bible decided that rather than to leave this key position in the hands of a comparatively green and inexperienced squadman he would transfer one of his numerous linemen, of which there was an oversupply, to the center spot. So Stanley Mauldin, one of the best tackles in the Southwest Conference last season, went to center.

Nevertheless, something seemed determined to have Harkins in the starting Texas line-up. Just before the Longhorns' first game against Colorado, Mauldin went to the sidelines with an ailment.

Now Indispensable

Since then Harkins has been in the starting line-up in every one of Texas' six victories and one tie game. That he has made himself indispensable is shown by the fact that Mauldin returned to the Texas line-up Saturday in the Baylor game, but he went back to his old post at tackle. Harkins is at center to stay.

Harkins' weight is 200 pounds. He is fast, alert and aggressive. He has carried out his every duty to perfection and at the present writing is the outstanding candidate for all-Southwest Conference center.

His blocking has been terrific. In fact, if there has been anything that has stood out in Texas' victories it has been the team's blocking. And Henry Harkins has been one of the blockers whose work has been most impressive.

Brother Combination

With his older brother, R. L. Harkins, understudy to the great Pete Layden, Texas' all-America back candidate, the Harkinses form the first brother combination on a University of Texas football team in nearly 40 years. Henry is 20 years old and R. L. is 22.

Few people heard of Henry until this year. All the talk was about his brother, R. L. Harkins, during 1939 and 1940. R. L. earned two letters while Henry sat on the bench. But this year it is the younger brother who is the famous Harkins.

Joe Hornaday

A center gets a lot of roughing during a game but Minnesota's Flick and Michigan't Ingalls met and went the route.

Minnesota Regains Lead In Nation-Wide Voting

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Fordham's defeat by Pittsburgh and the 7-7 tie to which Texas was held by Baylor had their aftermaths today in the fifth of the weekly football ranking polls conducted by the Associated Press.

The Rams' first loss of the season dropped them right out of the first ten; Texas, though still undefeated, was shoved down to second place, and a full tide of favor swept the Golden Gophers of Minnesota back into the No. 1 position, which was awarded them at the beginning of the campaign.

Ballots were received this week from 122 football experts all over the country, and 99 of them made Minnesota their first choice. Thus the Gophers, winners of 15 straight games, were returned to the spot they held for the first two weeks of the season and shared with Texas two weeks ago. With improving but three-times-beaten Iowa and high-scoring but four-times-beaten Wisconsin left on the schedule, Minnesota now appears a good choice to finish its second-straight season without defeat and also repeat as No. 1 team in the final national ranking.

Decisive Margin

With such a strong proportion of first-place votes, the Gophers had the most decisive margin of any poll this fall. Getting 10 points for first place, nine for second and so on, they drew 1,187 points, to only 881 for Texas, still first pick of four experts.

Besides Minnesota, only three other major elevens are undefeated and untied, and all of them made the first 10. Duke, with 11 first-place votes and 844 points, got third place; fourth went to Texas A. & M., with six and 794, and Duquesne, which ends its season Saturday against undefeated, once-tied Mississippi State, broke into the select group for the first time at 10th place.

Notre Dame, unbeaten but tied by Army; Stanford, West Coast standout which recovered handsomely from its single loss to Oregon State; Michigan, beaten only by Minnesota; Northwestern, nosed out both by the Gophers and Michigan, and Alabama, its record marred only by an early-season loss to Mississippi State, won the other berths.

Stanford Sixth

The Irish, impressive in handing Navy its initial defeat, were moved up from seventh to fifth; Stanford, with two games to go for another Rose Bowl trip, from ninth to sixth; Michigan from eighth to seventh, Northwestern from 10th to eighth, and Alabama from 13th to ninth.

The standing of the teams (first-place votes in parentheses, points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis):

First Ten

1—Minnesota (99)	1,187
2—Texas (4)	881
3—Duke (11)	844
4—Texas A. and M. (6)	794
5—Notre Dame	751
6—Stanford (1)	542
7—Michigan	469
8—Northwestern	286⅔
9—Alabama	237½
10—Duquesne	179

Second Ten—11—Fordham, 137⅔; 12—Navy, 120⅔; 13—Mississippi State (½), 111 1-6; 14—Penn, 34⅔; 15—Mississippi (½), 30½; 16—Missouri, 25⅔; 17—Harvard, 24; 18—Boston College, 15; 19—Army, 10; 20—Ohio State, 9⅔.

Also Ran—Vanderbilt, 7; Washington, 6; Virginia, 4; Temple and Texas Tech, 3 each; Georgia and Tulane, 2 each; Oklahoma 1⅔.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Dodgers buy Kirby Higbe from Philadelphia Nationals for $100,000 cash, plus pitchers Vito Tamulis and Bill Crouch and Catcher Thompson Livingston.

Three Years Ago

Holy Cross won an Armistice Day football game from Brown in the final seconds, 14 to 12.

Ryder Team Named by PGA May Compete

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—The 1942-43 Ryder Cup golf team, prevented by the war from participating in its biennial match with Great Britain, nevertheless has been selected and stands ready for any task the Professional Golfers' Association may assign to it.

The P. G. A., which is holding its 25th annual convention here, may send the team into several benefit matches for the United Service Organizations and the Red Cross. There also is the possibility of meeting with a South American team next October. So the P. G. A. picked its aces for the squad.

Craig Wood, the national open champion from Mamaroneck, N. Y., was named active captain of the team yesterday. Walter Hagen was designated honorary captain. The rest of the squad is:

Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Centre, Conn.; Jimmy Demaret, Noroton, Conn.; Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa.; Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago; Victor Ghezzie, Deal, N. J.; Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio; Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va.; Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.

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"Bäreck"

The Home Forum

Letter From Concord, Mass.

T. Morris Longstreth,
care, Nicholas Pumble,
Evergreen, N. Y.

DEAR FRIEND,

You once told me that you were getting into the state of the modern child, who could be surprised by nothing. So perhaps you are not surprised to find me writing from this Historic Spot. With me it is different. I feel very like the woman who was sitting in Miss Chillom's chair at the Benefit the other evening. My friend approached her and said: "Are you Miss Abby Chillom?" The poor woman naturally said "No." "Well," Miss Chillom said, "I am, and this is her seat."

My coming here was no less abrupt. Miss Chillom offered my services to Mr. Winkscup, a new friend of hers who has come to the defense of America at a dollar a year. The first night he was in Washington he drove around for three hours, trying to find a place to park, and was incensed to the point of giving up his job. Miss Chillom asked me, as a favor in the national emergency, to drive his car back to Brookline for him. So here I am, en route to Brookline, in Concord, where you and I have so often sojourned in fancy. I thought you would be glad to receive my first impressions.

* * *

Well, my first impression verged on bewilderment. I was confused by the simplicity of everything. I felt like a Quiz Kid who was suddenly asked to name the Capital of the United States. You drive in between farms and woods and find yourself on a broad street shaded by dignified trees and you see homes, vestal white, sitting back from the street, and you are aware that you are looking again at that almost lost thing, the home. You pass a handsome building, on a site where streets converge, like an outpost of defense. It's the library, which is our real defense, if you ask me. You have a block of business, with the bank and shops, and come to a sort of Square with grass and a flagpole, and an inn or two, a church or two, and an old graveyard grouped about it, a bit informally as if they hadn't read up on standardization yet. You notice roads going out in five directions, and look down them to see if you can see the town, and you realize you've passed it! One block or so for commerce, and all the rest for living! Isn't that amazing?

I just sat in the car, trying to take in all this serenity, and feeling more and more as if I had stepped into one of Emerson's Essays. Mr. Emerson's Essays, I should say; for, the instant I saw his house, I knew I could expect him to come out of it at any minute. I knew, if I went around toward the garden, I'd find Mr. Thoreau there, probably sitting on a pumpkin meditating on how little the farmers read Æschylus, and trying hard not to notice Mr. Alcott who was waiting to harangue him at the gate.

* * *

Well, it was a luxury sitting in the middle of a town and not blocking any traffic. I kept one eye open for Louisa Alcott, while wondering how to go about seeing so big a place there was so little of. I noticed three boys on a bench under the tallest elm. It turned out they were Official Guides and, in spite of what you are always saying about guides, I was glad when one of them offered to show me the forty-two points of interest for a dollar. It happened that he was the forty-third point of interest to me, the past being all right, in its way, but of less concern to me, somehow, than one live boy; and it wasn't his fault that the dust was just as deep on the historic sites after we'd seen them as before.

He gave his name as Jack and seemed much interested that I came from Washington and corrected proofs of the *Congressional Record*. He said that he had guided Congressman Buttersneep, of Iowa, only the day before. They made the complete tour three times, because Mr. Buttersneep had so much to say about his State. Jack added that he had found out more about the United States by sitting in one spot, as it were, than if he had traveled the country over. I told him that Thoreau would have liked to hear him say that. He pointed out to me all the houses that Thoreau had lived in, and the various homes of Emerson, Hawthorne, and the Alcotts. "Mr. Alcott moved twenty-four times in twenty-six years," Jack told me, "though he sometimes had to go outside of Concord to find a new place to move to. They were a funny bunch, those authors. They talked big about the universe and how to be calm and untroubled and all; and the next time you looked down the street, there was a moving-van at their doors."

* * *

Jack threw in Walden, although it wasn't on the tour, because we found we had a lot in common and it was only a little over a mile out of Concord, anyway. I was a little shocked at first to find regular bath-houses there and a beach guard and a lot of cars parked. I had lived on that Pond from boyhood, I had helped Thoreau hunt his hound and bay horse and turtledove there. I'd hoed beans with him and sat in his hut during the winter storms and had even stayed there alone when he walked back to Concord along the railroad to dine with the Emersons. So now I didn't mind the railroad on the south edge of the Pond, which was as beautiful as I had remembered it, its water as clear as ever, and its oaks as thick of foliage. But to find our solitude turned into a Park, even if a State one, was jarring. It seemed to me at first as if the State of Massachusetts had tried to get back at my friend for all those cutting remarks he had made in that Address at Framingham on "Slavery in Massachusetts." But, after Jack and I had walked a little along the shore, it all came back to me, and I decided that Thoreau would have approved. He hated museums and wouldn't have wanted anyone shut out of enjoying his place. And there was no more of a ceiling put to my thoughts there than Thoreau had in his time.

But it was in the evening that I really saw Concord. I strolled out Monument Street to the Battleground. Jack had taken me there, but we had been discussing Buttersneep's politics and I might as well have been sitting in a barber chair.

That half-mile of leafy street, with the last light fading, made me grateful to New England forever. In his "Mosses From an Old Manse"—and I was passing it, dim and gloomy and all but swallowed up in its privacy—Hawthorne ridicules the houses close to the street for leaving the shutters open so that the passer-by is practically a guest at the board. I thought it a hospitable custom. I was a little lonesome and found it cheering to see others with their families. Their living-rooms actually were *living* rooms. And you would have been overjoyed to see the *books* in these homes. Shelves of them, whole libraries of them! And people deliberately reading them! I had imagined the habit went out with arrowheads.

You will hardly believe this, but I had the Battleground, the Bridge, Thoreau's River, the night, to myself. A soft wind blew along the darkening water and moved the leaves. An incomparable peace bathed everything. The Battle, all the battles, were as if they had never been. The tourists, with the clicking cameras and the forty-one other places to see, had left no taint. The air had closed after them again without a scar. And then I had a surprise. Nature! I was back in nature. All the things I had dreamt about, all that I have talked to you about through these screeching asphalt years, were there. The sky, with faint sleepy stars in it—and you know there's no such thing in Washington. And a little winding river with real, not concrete, banks. And fields dim and beneficent. And they would certainly be there tomorrow. That was the impossible thing, this peace going on and on.

* * *

I sat there rejoiced to have a wild of grass about me. The shadow of the pines which the village had set out in a planting-bee—imagine doing anything as neighborly and sensible as that!—these tall gaunt shadows against the sky reminded me of Emerson by their austerity and lofty gentleness. He had been one of the planters. Thoughts from his pages and from Thoreau's came to me, until I would have said that Concord was the place where Greatness had become naturalized in America. And how extraordinary that Concord had appreciated them in their time and still respected them! I marveled at the continuing chastity of the local government which had kept all unspoiled. Here, I thought, rather than in Washington, is our Bureau of Standards. Here our people can come to see if their measure of simplicity has shrunk, to weigh whether they give as much probity to the pound as should be.

Well, it is not late, but I go to bed for the sheer luxury of not being bounced out of it again by horn or radio. Please give my rural regards to Hannah and to Nicholas.

Yours, as always,

J. P. MAPLOONY.

Samuel Johnson On Shakespeare

THE WORK OF A correct and regular writer is a garden accurately formed and diligently planted, varied with shades and scented with flowers; the composition of Shakespeare is a forest, in which oaks extend their branches, and pines tower in the air, interspersed sometimes with weeds and brambles, and sometimes giving shelter to myrtles and to roses, filling the eye with awful pomp, and gratifying the mind with endless diversity. Other poets display cabinets of precious rarities, minutely finished, wrought into shape, and polished into brightness. Shakespeare opens a mine which contains gold and diamonds in unexhaustible plenty, though clouded by incrustations, debased by impurities, and mingled with a mass of meaner minerals.—From the Preface to Shakespeare's Works, as edited by SAMUEL JOHNSON (1765).

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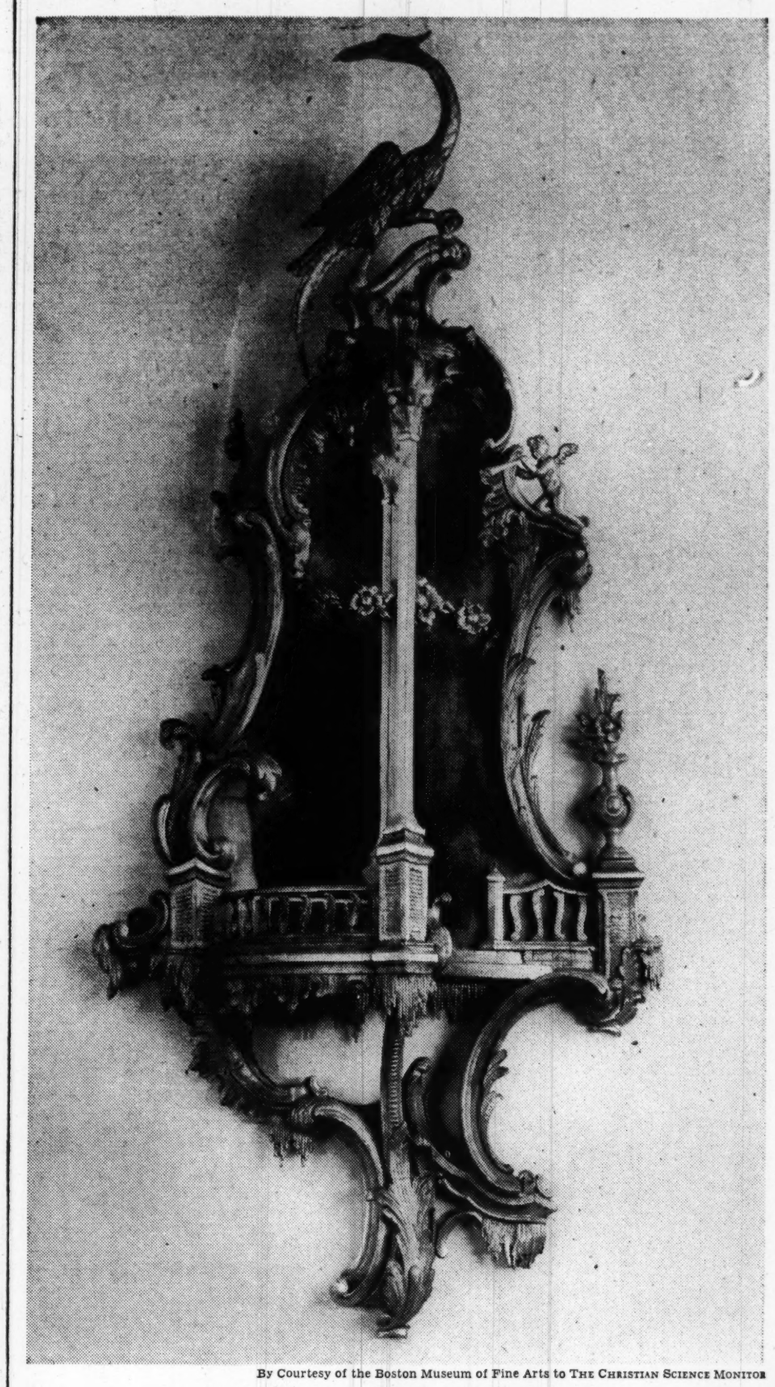
Salutation in Persia

AS I WAS AT WORK in our garden, the boys belonging to our seminary passed along and saluted me in their common patriarchal style, *Allâha-kúvet yavil*, May God give you strength. It is interesting to notice how much there is that is truly primitive in the people among whom we dwell. We meet with it in their household furniture; in their agricultural utensils; in their instruments of music; but most of all, perhaps, in their modes of salutation. When two persons meet, they mutually salute each other by one saying, "Peace be with you," and the other, "With you also, be peace." When one enters the home of another, he says the same, "Peace be with you," and the other replies, "Your coming is welcome." When a guest leaves a house, he says, "May God grant you increase; may your days be prosperous"; and the other replies, "May God be with you." And these salutations are repeated, as often as persons meet or enter into each other's apartments, if it be every hour of the day. . . .

If you do a Nestorian a kindness, or wish him prosperity, he says in thanking you, "May God give you the kingdom of heaven." When one puts on a new garment, enters a new house, or purchases a new article, his friends congratulate him, by saying, "May God bless your garment to you; may God bless your house," etc. The same kind of pious phraseology runs into all their business and intercourse. When one enters upon a piece of work, he repeats, "If the Lord will, I shall accomplish it." When a boy or a man begins to study a book, he writes upon the margin of the first page, "By the strength of the Lord I shall learn this book." When a child commits the letters of his alphabet, as often as he repeats them through, he is taught to say, at the close, "Glory to Christ our king." And the copyist commences his volume by a rubric sentence, under an adorned margin, on the first page, "In the strength of our Lord Jesus Christ we begin to write." — From "A Residence of Eight Years in Persia Among the Nestorian Christians," by REV. JUSTIN PERKINS. (1843.)



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GIRANDOLE IN THE CHIPPENDALE STYLE

DERIVING from the Italian, the word "girandole" signified originally a radiating, showy composition, such as an arching cluster of skyrockets. To the people of eighteenth-century England, "girandole" meant a luxuriously contrived, radiating candle-holder which was much used as an ornament in the statelier houses. This example is in the style of Chippendale, with its ornate carving of leaves, scrolls, and motives to simulate dripping water.

Harmony

I am attune with all of Nature's singing,
Her temperamental changes and refrains,
The minor cadences of snows and rains,
The trills and roundelays of birds while winging,
The major chords from reeds of summer shaken
When gentle breezes frolic in their tips.
Then there are melodies in water's lips,
And when the leaves by autumn winds are taken.
The symphonies from dawn to daylight weave
Through all the gamut of a world of notes
Poured out in joy from many countless throats,
And end in sunset's orchestra at eve.
And sweet the muted strings of soft moonlight
Because some wild bird warbled in the night.

MINNETTE SLAYBACK CARPER

Purifying the Race

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE HAVE BEEN various historical instances of the unnatural endeavor to aggrandize one race or people while disparaging or debasing other races or peoples. The whole human race, however, is so inextricably united that what degrades or improves one portion of the human family must necessarily in its measure influence all men for evil or for good. In spite of the hatreds and the strife which through the ages have saddened human experience, there have arisen from time to time seers and prophets who have discerned the basic unity of the human family and glimpsed the origin of all in something higher than the human race itself. For example, the prophet Malachi asked (Malachi 2:10), "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?"

Because of the effect upon the human mind of the revelation of Truth, Christ Jesus said of the result of his teaching and healing (Matthew 10:34), "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword;" yet he said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." He knew that Truth must uncover and destroy error, in order that the peace of Christ may be established on earth.

Referring to the need to improve humanity, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 259), "The spiritual elevator of the human race, physically, morally, and Christianly, is the truism that Truth demonstrates good, and is natural; while error, or evil, is really non-existent, and must have produced its own illusion,—for it belongs not to nature nor to God." And she declares, "Truth is the power of God which heals the sick and the sinner, and is applicable to all the needs of man."

The fact of the universal fatherhood of God, as revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science, once accepted, it becomes clear that as God is understood men gain access to His goodness and are blessed and guided toward the unfoldment of good, and those elements of evil belief which lead to war and destruction proportionately disappear. It is clear, too, that men can realize this advancement toward universal good only through spiritual sense, through the spiritualization of thought, motive, and desire. This spiritual advancement necessarily rebukes and destroys the self-interest and wickedness which would promote one person or one nation by breaking down or injuring another person or nation. Self-interest, self-seeking, and self-love, however, are not divinely natural; they do not come from God, the Father, but from an evil sense which claims to exist apart from God.

The necessity to overcome evil motives and movements may sometimes require—as in the present period—the use of means similar to those used by aggressors. But the motive which inspires the effort to overcome wrong emanates from qualities such as justice, honor, mercy, and others which reflect God, good. It is the spiritual idea, penetrating and enlightening the human consciousness, which alone can destroy its opposite. Even though this process of destruction may seem to human sense to involve material strife, the overcoming, through trust in God, of evil purposes and movements, brings the true peace of Christ, Truth, which must eventually reign supreme on earth, as it does in the reality of being.

Speaking of the influence for evil upon individuals, nations, and races of materialistic concepts of God, and of the opposite influence of belief in God as Life, Truth, and Love, Mrs. Eddy says (The People's Idea of God, pp. 2, 3), "This more perfect idea, held constantly before the people's mind, must have a benign and elevating influence upon the character of nations as well as individuals, and will lift man ultimately to the understanding that our ideals form our characters, that as man 'thinketh in his heart, so is he.'"

Spiritualization of individual thought and character requires the surrender of the false sense of self for the true selfhood which reflects God. It requires ceaseless adherence to the truth of being, and each individual is therefore responsible for the state of his thinking, for in this way alone can he improve his own living and experience, and thereby help to elevate the race. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 4, 5): "It is not alone the mission of Christian Science to heal the sick, but to destroy sin in mortal thought. This work well done will elevate and purify the race. It cannot fail to do this if we devote our best energies to the work. Science reveals man as spiritual, harmonious, and eternal. This should be understood." And as these spiritual facts are understood, they will be demonstrated in improved living and character.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

New Hampshire

Five elms as solid underneath as over
prove the earth before his dusty house,
elms that were not much bigger than the clover
when he was not much bigger than a mouse
have put on forty feet of trunk since then:
richly naked, half the year in snow,
planted against the north, until again
hot streams of sun unbrittle every bough.
This is his piece of earth: these are his trees:
his horses stamp impatient in the barn,
hungry for the touch that gives them ease,
too old for work, but twitching for a yarn
from that low voice, so plain a kinship lies
within the sharp blue harbor of his eyes.

H. B. T.

Purifier la Race

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HISTOIRE RAPPORTE divers cas où l'on a voulu, contre la loi naturelle, agrandir une race ou un peuple en rabaissant les autres, en les avilissant. Or comme en réalité la race humaine est indissolublement unie, ce qui dégrade ou ennoblit un groupe n'est pas sans exercer une certaine influence sur tous les hommes, soit en mal soit en bien. Malgré les haines et les luttes qui au cours des siècles ont souvent assombri l'existence mortelle, il s'est élevé maintes fois des voyants, des prophètes qui percevaient l'unité fondamentale de la grande famille humaine: ils purent entrevoir le fait que tous doivent leur origine à quelque chose de plus haut que la race humaine. Par exemple, le prophète Malachie s'écriait (Malachie 2:10): "N'avons-nous pas tous un même père? Un même Dieu ne nous a-t-il pas créés?"

Sachant que la révélation de la Vérité produirait un choc dans l'esprit humain, le Christ Jésus dit, concernant sa doctrine et ses guérisons (Matthieu 10:34): "Ne pensez pas que je sois venu apporter la paix sur la terre; je suis venu apporter non la paix, mais l'épée;" toutefois en une autre occasion, il déclara (Jean 14:27): "Je vous laisse la paix; je vous donne ma paix; je ne vous la donne pas comme le monde la donne. Que votre cœur ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point." Il savait que la Vérité doit démasquer et détruire l'erreur, pour que la paix du Christ puisse s'établir sur la terre.

L'humanité a grand besoin qu'on l'aide à progresser; voici ce que déclare à ce sujet Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 259): "L'élévateur spirituel de la race humaine, au triple point de vue physique, moral et chrétien, est cet axiome: la Vérité démontre le bien, elle est naturelle; en revanche le mal ou l'erreur n'existe pas en réalité et doit avoir produit sa propre illusion, — car il ne se rattache ni à la nature ni à Dieu." Puis elle ajoute: "La Vérité est le pouvoir de Dieu qui guérit les malades et les pécheurs; elle est applicable dans tous les cas où les hommes ont besoin d'aide."

L'universelle paternité de Dieu est un fait qu'ont révélé le Christ Jésus et la Science Chrétienne; pour qui l'accepte, il est clair que, dans la mesure où ils comprennent Dieu, les hommes ont accès à la bonté et aux bénédictions divines; ils sont guidés vers le déroulement du bien, et dans cette mesure même ils voient disparaître les éléments de fausse croyance menant à la guerre et à la destruction. Il est également clair que ces progrès qui nous rapprochent du bien universel ne sont possibles que grâce au sens spirituel, à la spiritualisation des pensées, des mobiles et des désirs. L'avancement spirituel ne peut manquer de réprouver et de détruire l'égoïsme ou la méchanceté qui favoriseraient soit une personne soit une nation en écrasant les autres ou en leur portant préjudice. L'égoïsme, l'intérêt personnel, la recherche du moi ne sont pas des choses divinement naturelles; ils viennent non de Dieu, du Père, mais d'un sens pervers qui prétend exister en dehors de Dieu.

Pour vaincre les mauvaises intentions et les manœuvres nuisibles, on est parfois obligé — comme c'est actuellement le cas — d'employer des méthodes ressemblant à celles dont les agresseurs font usage. Mais le mobile qui pousse à lutter contre le mal s'inspire de qualités telles que la justice, l'honneur, la miséricorde, reflétant Dieu, le bien. L'idée spirituelle, qui pénètre dans la conscience humaine et l'illumine, peut seule détruire son contraire. Pour le sens humain, cette destruction implique parfois les luttes matérielles; pourtant lorsque par la confiance en Dieu, on anéantit les mauvais desseins et les actes pervers, la paix du Christ, de la Vérité, devient plus sensible — cette paix authentique qui tôt ou tard régnera sur la terre, comme c'est déjà le cas dans la réalité de l'être.

Les faux concepts de Dieu, entachés de matérialisme, ont une mauvaise influence sur les individus, les nations et les races; mais les résultats sont tout autres lorsqu'on croit vraiment que Dieu est la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour. Comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy (*The People's Idea of God*, pp. 2, 3): "Cette idée plus parfaite, constamment présente à l'esprit, doit exercer sur le caractère des peuples et des individus une influence bénigne, moralisatrice; elle finira par élever l'homme jusqu'à la compréhension du fait que notre idéal forme notre caractère, que l'homme est 'tel que sont les pensées dans son âme.'"

La spiritualisation de la pensée et du caractère individuels exige qu'on abandonne le faux sens du moi pour revêtir la véritable individualité qui reflète Dieu — qu'on s'attache sans cesse à la vérité de l'être. Ainsi chaque disciple est responsable de son activité mentale, car seules les pensées justes, améliorant sa conduite et sa carrière, contribueront aussi à ennoblir la race humaine. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (pp. 4, 5): "La mission de la Science Chrétienne ne consiste pas uniquement à guérir les malades, mais à détruire le péché dans la pensée mortelle. Cette œuvre, bien accomplie, élèvera la race humaine et la purifiera. Elle n'y peut manquer si nous lui consacrons nos meilleurs efforts. La Science révèle que l'homme est spirituel, harmonieux, éternel. Voilà ce qu'il faut comprendre." A mesure que l'on saisira ces faits spirituels, on en aura la preuve dans l'amélioration de la vie et du caractère.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Tydings Takes President to Task ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

From the floor of the United States Senate, grave reflections have been cast on the accuracy and honesty of President Roosevelt's accounts of the naval encounters involving the American destroyers Greer, Kearny, and Reuben James.

At first these reflections involved only criticism of the President's tactics in rallying the nation's support behind his foreign policy; but now they have reached to open charges that Mr. Roosevelt, by withholding information, has falsified for the time being the official record as to the precise circumstances in which the Greer, Kearny and Reuben James engaged in battle.

Because these accusations of disingenuousness and distortion have been spoken on the floor of the Senate, they need to be examined frankly and carefully, for there can be no doubt that unless the President soon takes an occasion to reply, the Administration's credibility will be impaired.

It was in the last opposition speech on the last day of debate on revision of the Neutrality Act that Senator Milliard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, in a meticulously prepared address, accused the "President and the Cabinet" of "lack of candor with the American people." He declared that instead of frankly stating the case concerning the Greer, Kearny and Reuben James "there is only deception, misinformation, and a withholding of the facts."

Great Balm for Berlin

Senator Tydings avowed that his conclusions were based upon confidential reports of the Navy Department and in consequence he permitted himself to assert—knowing, as he must have known that his words would be great balm in Berlin—that in these three encounters "the United States, whether rightly or wrongly, was the aggressor in all three cases."

For a United States Senator to use the word "aggressor" with respect to his Government is a serious thing and to report the fact is not to condone it. The judgment of this correspondent is that the President has plainly shown himself lacking in candor on important details. Yet it is no more possible to call America the "aggressor" with respect to Hitler's submarine warfare than it is to assert, as Hitler did on Saturday, that the United States actually started the war by getting Poland to "attack" Germany.

But such an extravagance in debate cannot rob Senator Tydings of his lesser but still important point, namely, that the President and Cabinet conscientiously have slurred over the facts concerning the Greer, Kearny and Reuben James and have sought to strengthen a case, which does not need strengthening, by stressing half-information which turned out to be, in effect, misinformation.

The facts behind Senator Tydings' charge of lack of candor are these:

That after President Roosevelt gave his version of the incident of the Greer, announcing that it was subjected to attacks—more than one—by a U-boat, the Navy, on demand of the Senate, disclosed that the Greer had been chasing the submarine, broadcasting its location as it went, and when it came within range of the U-boat was shot at.

That after the first official accounts of the successful torpedoing of the Kearny which was again described as being "attacked," it was disclosed that the Kearny was on convoy duty and had joined a foray against a whole pack of Nazi submarines.

That the Reuben James, as the story finally emerged, was operating with one convoy and, on summons, went to the aid of another convoy which was being attacked by submarines.

In light of these circumstances, which Senator Tydings vouchsafes are drawn from authoritative reports of the Navy Department, the Maryland Senator contends that when the encounters first happened "the public was led to believe that while our ships were proceeding innocently they were fired upon by Axis submarines" when actually the American destroyers were themselves, in one way or another, giving battle.

Forthright Statement Asked

Some of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters as well as critics have shaken their heads over what they consider the President's lack of candor and there are many in Washington who feel that the White House owes the country—and itself—a more forthright statement.

But, lack of candor on the circumstances of these specific encounters is no justification for the loose bandying of the technical word "aggressor" with respect to the United States and the facts which President Roosevelt has cited often enough and which Senator Tydings conveniently overlooked are:

1. For months Germany has been carrying out unrestricted warfare against all shipping everywhere. A Nazi submarine sunk the Lehigh which was carrying no cargo, which was headed for no belligerent port, which was traversing no combat zone. The United States is resisting this aggression.

2. Germany, before the Greer or the Kearny or the Reuben James, has sunk American ships carrying supplies to America's furthermost outpost in the Atlantic, Iceland. The United States is resisting Germany's evident effort to sever the supply line between America and its Icelandic base. Submarines are in these defensive waters for no peaceful purpose. They have demonstrated that the sinking of American ships is part of their objective. The United States is resisting this aggression.

3. Hitler has proclaimed that Nazi Germany must conquer the world or collapse, that he will fight until either the democratic world or the totalitarian world "breaks asunder." The United States is resisting this aggression.

This week end, Hitler charged President Roosevelt with "responsibility" for starting the whole war, for precipitating Poland's "attack" on Germany. If that charge has in it the spirit and substance of truth, then the United States has attacked Germany. But if it is not true, then Senator Tydings' words associating "aggressor" with the United States of America are a historic falsehood.

Country Speaks: San Francisco

The Ballot Still Has Power ..... ***By Nate White***

San Franciscans have just registered a profound distrust of their municipal government in one of the biggest political cleanouts in the City's history.

Although the political machine in San Francisco is not as rigid, or as powerful, or as clever as the ward manipulators of old Tammany Hall which has just gone down for the third time under Fiorello H. La Guardia's Fusionist pummeling, evidence has accumulated here to show that some of the occupants of City Hall and other municipal offices frequently seem more interested in City Hall than in the City.

This impression gained momentum here this year when several members of the Board of Supervisors went to Sacramento, the State Capital, to lobby for preferential positions on the ballot. The expense accounts of some of the members turned out to be rather large and difficult to account for, especially for the purpose at hand. Consequently a fusion movement to "skip the first five" gained such weight and popular appeal against the incumbents seeking re-election that four were completely cleaned out. Only one, Adolph Uhl, known as a practical conservative, crept back by a lead of approximately 7,000 over Harold Brayton, a newcomer to politics.

The New Men

New members of the Board of Supervisors are Robert Miller Green, Gerald J. O'Gara, Chester R. MacPhee and Dan Gallagher. Although two have been in State politics, all have clean slates to start with so far as the City is concerned. It is believed the fusion four will bring new vigor to the Supervisors' meetings and may succeed in inaugurating a more dynamic program for San Francisco.

Meanwhile, the rumblings which shook City Hall at this election have given no indication of letting up. Whitewashing of police beatings and charges of graft in letting garbage-collection contracts have not pleased the citizens who believe there is more to be disclosed than anyone has yet dared report.

But the rumblings are not primarily concerned with inside manipulations. Such obvious difficulties as streets which are in extremely poor repair, serious traffic difficulties, a nonco-ordinated mass-transit system, and official delay in dealing with problems of juvenile delinquency and city planning have all left deep impressions on the public—impressions which were expressed in the last election and will continue to be felt.

City Awakens

The long-latent movement for clean, dynamic, vigorous government, expressed in many large American cities the past decade, seems to be awakening in San Francisco. Under its pressure the past year the City Administration has been forced to secure surveys on the causes of juvenile delinquency and to employ a planning consultant.

However, surveys and reports have been secured before, the citizens are well aware. This time, it is plain, action must follow or City Hall will see a "skip-the-incumbents" move more powerful than the fusion movement this fall. Many San Franciscans are plainly stating that the City needs a dynamic leader such as Mr. La Guardia has been in New York. While Mayor Angelo J. Rossi is more and more emerging into a role of a man who is willing to express his opinions forcefully, a still-followed policy of wait-and-let-the-people-lead is losing ground. It is pointed out here that everyone claims there is something wrong with San Francisco and no one does anything about it. Some say that only a forceful leader can co-ordinate all the dissident elements and that to do this he must be willing to take such political risks as Mr. La Guardia took in New York if San Francisco is to be set on the road of municipal reform it really wants to follow.

To Change the Subject:

Postwar Planning of 1918 ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"United States and Britain already planning for postwar era," ran a recent headline, and one's thoughts raced backward immediately to those busy years following the 1918 Armistice, when American and European statesmen were devoting their best efforts to the same end. Those conferences, with their fruitage of new decisions taken, of mutual sacrifices, a widened grasp of others' problems, history may appraise as the subsurface masonry of a foundation that will some day support the structure of international accord.

What a brilliant galaxy of statesmen they were whose hands were on the tiller of world affairs during those years. In intellectual endowments, public spirit, enthusiasm for human liberation and for peace among nations, they might be compared to the men who framed the Constitution of the United States. Their task was more complicated, because it required the reconciling of conflicting aims, ambitions, and hopes, of many nations. The lack of fulfillment of that first vision should move us more deeply to carry forward to success the work which they began.

"Clemenceau's Shadow" Talks

It was nearly nine years after the peace treaty was signed that the official interpreter at the Versailles Peace Conference, Dr. Paul Joseph Mantoux, on a visit to New York, brought to life for me as no articles or reports had done the earnest, conscientious, often brilliantly intuitive work that those postwar problems had called forth. Dr. Mantoux has been called "Clemenceau's shadow," because he was confidential secretary to that statesman, he was internationally known also as one of the most brilliant of linguists.

In a reminiscent mood at his hotel one evening, Dr. Mantoux recalled many anecdotes and exchanges of repartee that had marked the informal conversations in the small library in the house on the Place d'Etats, in Paris, where President Wilson stayed. At those discussions, which occupied several hours a day for three and a half months, mineral water was provided, Dr. Mantoux said, but no other beverage was available.

Dr. Mantoux had been particularly impressed, it seemed, by President Wilson's championing of the cause of China. The American President had defended the rights of the Chinese "much more strongly than has ever been told" and obtained many concessions for them that were lost when their representative withdrew from the conference, he explained. This led him to recall a story President Wilson had told, in trying to dramatize the plight of China.

Story of a Chinese and the Moon

A Chinese went into his garden one night—so the story went—and, looking into his well, saw the moon at the bottom of it. "This is terrible," said he. "The moon has fallen into my well." He ran for a pail, which he let down into the well and, pulling with great energy, fell on his back on the ground. With his face to the sky, he saw the moon shining down upon him. He uttered an exclamation of delight and ran into his house, giving thanks that the moon had "returned to its proper place."

This Chinese story, told by President Wilson to illustrate a point in statesmanship, might be used today to draw a parallel for western peoples who have, for centuries, considered themselves far ahead of their neighbors on the othed side of the globe. When will they look far enough above their personal preoccupations to discern that men's real and inherent nature is peaceful, and that men's best interests are served when they work together amicably for the advancement of all? When they recognize this, world peace will no longer be an elusive state that must be sought for; it will occupy its rightful place in the rhythm of the spheres.

Things You Never Knew—Or Did You?

WPA guide books, now completed, reveal many odd and interesting facts about U. S.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—What don't you know about the United States?

Did you ever hear of the house that is famous just because George Washington didn't sleep there?

Do you know where you can catch fish without a license, provided you use your hands?

Would it surprise you to know that the biggest tree in the United States was once named Karl Marx?

Would you know where to go to find a man 167 feet tall?

The present is an appropriate time to look into such matters, not only because knowledge of one's country goes hand in hand with defense, but because in addition, it's American Guide Week—a week set aside by President Roosevelt to celebrate completion of the last of a series of 51 American Guide books, compiled under the WPA writers' program.

Through this series—covering every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Alaska—"citizens and visitors to our Country now have at their fingertips for the first time in history a series of volumes that ably illustrate our national way of life, yet at the same time portray the variants in local patterns of living and regional developments," President Roosevelt said in connection with the Nation-wide observance, Nov. 10-16.

First Overall Picture

Before the WPA in 1935 devised the plan for a series of American guidebooks to keep unemployed writers from having to dig ditches for a livelihood, America had no overall picture of itself.

The German publisher of travel books, Baedeker, had issued a guide to the United States back in 1906, but the Nation was so big, it really had him stumped. Besides its inadequacy the book was a little out-of-date by the 1930's. It warned Europeans against flies "even in the best restaurants," against patronizing "tonsorial parlors" not connected with hotels, against discomfort they would have from overheating. In most places, it said, carrying a gun was no longer a necessity.

There was no mention of Hollywood. Miami, Florida, was a village of 1,600 and Miami Beach an uninhabited strip of sand.

Herr Baedeker did not have at his command 5,000 WPA writers to delve into hidden bits of Americana that give zest to the mountain of facts that have gone into the 51 guidebooks and overflowed into 1,200 other publications of the WPA writers' program.

Massachusetts writers, for instance, dug up the facts about a house in Mendon, Mass., famous because a Colonel Amidon's maid once turned George Washington away and compelled him to travel to a tavern in the next town to spend the night.

About 100 years later, out in California, writers there discovered, members of Kaweah, a co-operative commonwealth, were having a hey-day naming all the big Sequoia trees after heroes of the Paris commune and American radicals. The biggest tree of all they named Kark Marx.

A quaint California custom, described in that State's guide, is grunion-fishing. The grunion is a type of smelt sometimes known as "silver sides" that leaps onto the sandy beaches of Southern California between waves to deposit its eggs on moonlight nights. Californians make a sport of catching the grunion by the light of the moon, bonfires or flashlights. No license is required but the taker must be quick enough to grasp the smelt with his hands in the few second between the wave that brings the fish in and the next that takes it out.

Not until airplanes began flying over their town did the people of Blythe, Calif., know that there were men 167 feet tall lying on the desert 30 miles to the north. The giants are Indian pictographs that were first photographed from the air in 1932 by the Army Air Corps. How they came to be there or what they mean, no one has yet found out.

In addition to these and other "Believe-it-or-not" items, Writers' Project officials here feel that an outstanding feature of all the guidebooks is the photography.

The WPA had no money to buy photographs for the volumes, but some of the Nation's outstanding photographers have contributed their services in making for posterity a pictorial record of the United States in the 1930's. Oldest families in many communities took prized pictures out of their albums and lent them to their State Guide for reproduction. Margaret Bourke-White, Ernest Knee, Laura Gilpin, Charles Belden and Ben Shahn are among the modern photographers who have contributed their services.

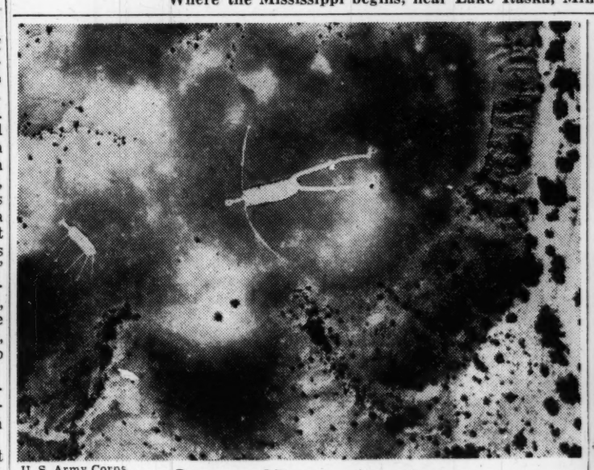
Outstanding are the camera studies of small town and country life, the historic pictures including one of a covered wagon in Tonopah, Nev., in 1902, the public events pictures of the '30s, including one showing President Roosevelt's neighbors calling on him at Hyde Park to congratulate him on his renomination in 1936.

There are approximately 100 pictures in each Guide, more than 5,000 in all.

Illustrations in the guidebooks have proved so popular that New Jersey led a group of States in getting out picture books in addition to guidebooks. The State Department has made a selection of the best pictures from all and is about to supervise the publication of a Pictorial Guide of the United States with captions in Spanish and Portuguese for use in Latin America.

Pictures from Farm Security Administration-American Guide Books

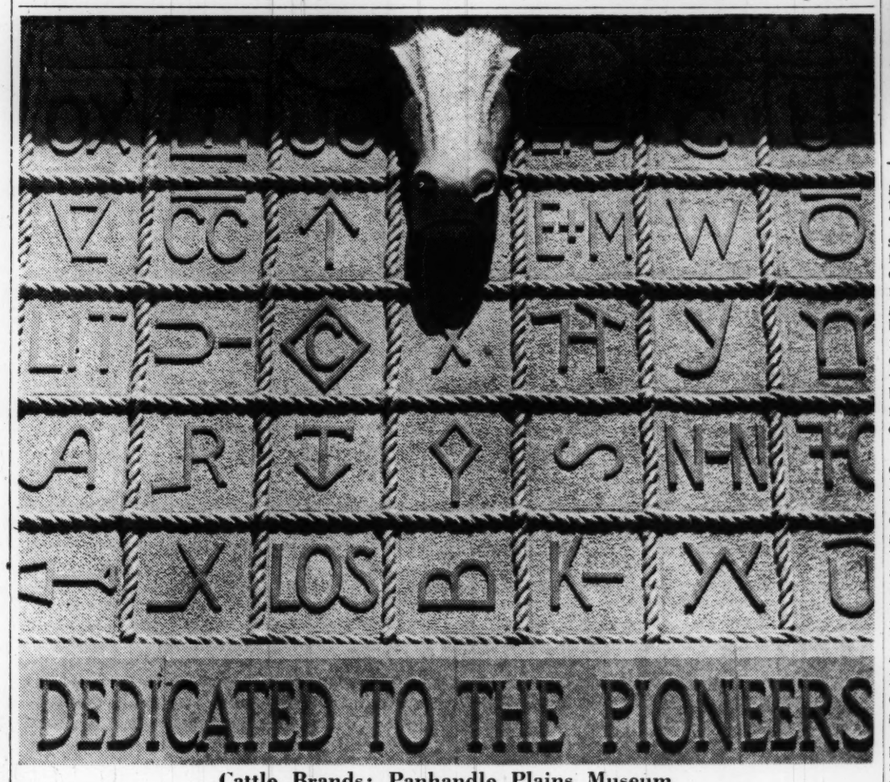
The Source of the Mighty Father of Waters
Where the Mississippi begins, near Lake Itaska, Minn. Picture from one of the American Guide Books.



U. S. Army Corps

Largest Man in America
Indian Pictograph near Blythe, Calif., length 167 feet, spread 164 feet.

Southernmost House in U. S.
Key West, Fla.



Cattle Brands: Panhandle Plains Museum
At Canyon, Texas

NEWS ITEM— TAFTVILLE, CONN.— NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORP. ANNOUNCES THE MAKING OF FABRIC OUT OF MILK.

TWO YARDS OF "GUERNSEY" AND A YARD OF "GRADE A" FOR THE SKIRT
PATTERN
WE WERE ALL OUT OF MILK, SO I LET THE BABY DRINK YOUR EVENING GOWN
POUR ME OUT A HALF PINT OF UNDERWEAR
BUTTERMILK PAJAMAS
THERE'S A 5¢ DEPOSIT ON THE BOTTLE, SIR
Pasteurized Hose
SKIMMED MILK UNDERWEAR
MILK SHAKE PANTS for JITTERBUGS
MR. JONES IS SO UPSET— HIS CREAM TROUSERS CURDLED
L.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—November 11, 1941
14P

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Here's a New Kind of Shop! You Could Start One, Too

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every so often one encounters an engaging new venture, the idea behind which is so practical that it is a marvel no one has ever thought of trying it before. Such a one is the comparatively new "Stork Exchange" in the attractive Westchester suburb of Bronxville, New York—an original innovation which young parents, grandmothers, and aunts have found extremely helpful. For the "Exchange" is a shop which not only buys used nursery furniture and toys, reconditions and sells them reasonably—but also rents out cribs, carriages, and coops for tiny visitors at a charge of $1.50 weekly.

On the morning I visited the "Exchange," two of its partners, Mrs Margaret Ley Kent and Mrs. Oliver G. Carter, Jr., were present. For the shop keeps morning hours regularly, from nine to twelve, with afternoons devoted to buying and to special appointments.

How It Started

"The 'Exchange' was not our own idea originally," smiled Mrs. Kent. "It began with our friend Elinor Best (now Mrs. Howard Shaffer) and the 'boy next door,' William Hawkins. Elinor had graduated from Wellesley the year before and Bill from Princeton. While awaiting a promised permanent job, Bill was sighing for a spare-time, cash-earning hobby, one day, when his mother, Mrs. Frederick Hawkins, remarked that she wished she knew some young mother who could use all the children's things in her attic. She thought it was a shame that they were not being used. The first thing Mrs. Hawkins knew, Elinor and Bill had rescued her grandchildren's belongings from the attic, and were rushing around Bronxville pushing extra baby carriages they had just bought, back to their 'new business' in the Hawkins' basement!"

Before long the "Exchange" was well under way to expansion, and Elinor (who had become Mrs. Shaffer) was able to buy the too-busy Mr. Hawkins' half of the venture at 200 per cent profit. She continued running it alone until it had increased to proportions requiring the addition of more partners and space.

Each Partner Does Her Share

Each partner does her allotted share daily. Mrs. Kent, former member of the Westchester Children's Association, keeps books and does the buying. Mrs. Carter sells. And Mrs. Charles K. Nichols (experienced mother of three) does the repairing and painting so well that small hands will not easily find a loose crib-bar to help them out in their teething.

The clean green walls and sturdily built shelves against which their merchandise is displayed, are the work of the husband of one of the partners, for Mr. Carter delights in spending his spare time "fixing things" for the shop.

"Our most frequent inquiry seems to be: 'How much can one buy a good used baby carriage for?'" said Mrs. Carter. "Carriages which cost, when new, approximately $30 to $60 we sell for $10 to $20. The price, of course, depends entirely upon how much we have paid for the article ourselves, how good its condition, and how many hours of work were required for its refinishing.

"The second most usual question is: 'What's the best way to go about starting a shop like this?' We try, in replying to that question, to pass along what we have learned from our own many mistakes so that another woman who may be thinking of establishing a similar business, will not make the same blunders. For instance, one of the most important discoveries Mrs. Nichols made was that we must always look for the brake when offered a used English baby carriage or coach. This brake is both so difficult and so expensive to replace, that we are not interested in buying a carriage without one. Another thing to watch is the hardware on cribs, which in many cases has been patented by the manufacturer. This is very hard to buy inexpensively, so we have learned to see that a crib has all its hardware before we buy it!"

Success Almost Certain

That almost any woman should be able to make a success of a Stork Exchange is the positive opinion of both Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Carter. By starting it in her home (in playroom or basement), she would have the advantage of keeping down her overhead by saving rent, light bills, and telephone—and there would be some member of the family at hand to take her messages. "By beginning very slowly and building up her stock modestly—putting, say, the first six months' earnings back into her shop—she should find herself making a fairly ample living," agreed the partners. "Of course our profits are divided among us, and none of us gives her whole day to it. But if a woman really concentrated on this business, especially if she had a husband who liked to putter around with nails and paint, she should do very well indeed," added Mrs. Kent. "And perhaps she might also be able, occasionally, to furnish a child's room with new furniture and help in the interior decoration, as we have done now and then."

"Are there any other shops like yours?" the writer asked her.

"We know of only one at present," she replied. "It's in San Francisco, and is run by a group of Vassar graduates for the benefit of the Vassar Fund. But if the inquiries we have received prove anything, our idea has appealed to lots of people. As a matter of fact, we eventually found ourselves doing little but answering letters requesting advice, so we had to begin charging a fee for those which gave specific information," smiled Mrs. Kent, generously adding in the next breath—"Oh, yes, did I mention that one of the best places for anyone to buy stock, next to attics and private homes, is at a warehouse auction?"

Just before I left, I inquired for the original owner, Mrs. Shaffer; and amusingly enough, she was not to be interviewed that day—for she was at home with a newly arrived baby of her own. The "Exchange" had just presented its latest tiny customer with its own chifforobe.

Kip Ross

If you were a fond aunt or uncle or grandmother living in Bronxville, N. Y., and little Susie and small Billie were coming to pay you a visit, you wouldn't have to buy a crib or a baby carriage or a bathinette to tide you over their stay. For you could rent any or all of these items from the "Stork Exchange," which is a shop that buys used nursery furniture and toys, reconditions them, and then sells or rents them very reasonably. Pictured above are the women who carry on this enterprise. Mrs. Elinor Best Shaffer (extreme right) was the original owner. Mrs. Oliver G. Carter, Jr., Mrs. Margaret Ley Kent, and Mrs. Charles K. Nichols (kneeling) are co-partners in the now flourishing business. These partners declare confidently that any enterprising women could launch a similar venture.

You've Forgotten How to Laugh? Then Buy Yourself a Macaw

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Macaws are among the largest of parrots," Webster's International Dictionary says. "They have a very long tail, a naked space around the eyes, and a strong hooked bill with which they crack hard nuts. The voice is harsh."

Reading this would hardly make you buy a macaw. Your opinion might change, however, if the bird in question happened to be Flitter or Mabel. These two are my next-door neighbors.

I speak of them as neighbors because it is impossible to think of them as birds. As their owners say, they haven't the slightest idea they are birds; they think they are and insist they be treated as persons.

And why shouldn't they be? They talk—most of the time even making sense, which is more than I can say for myself. They blush scarlet when embarrassed. And they go into long vitriolic tirades when angered. "Oh, applesauce!" Mabel shouts, stomping her feet, when she does not get a big portion of the sunflower seeds she loves. "Grandpaw!" Flitter screeches at his thirty-year-old owner if he tarries too long about taking him outside for his morning sunbath. Of course, Flitter promptly gets his wish.

They Are Real Persons

Considering themselves persons, and highly responsible persons at that, both Flitter and Mabel demand to roam scot free, and are allowed to do so. They would not tolerate cages or perches. But each one has a favorite spot around the premises. Flitter's is under a large sycamore tree, where he hides—jeering at passersby. And Mabel's is on her master's shoulder. She does not abandon her master for a minute; and she attempts to make herself very useful to him whenever he paints the fence or works on the car. The car job is Mabel's favorite. She is in her glory whenever she can waddle around handing her master loose screws and bolts.

When Wanderlust Calls

But as closely as both Flitter and Mabel stick to their home, once in a while the roaming instinct gets the best of them. I can always tell when they are having an attack of wanderlust by the way the two of them start practicing. They beat their wings, and they fly around as much as the clipped left wing of each will permit. These clipped wings are the only hindrance to their freedom; but sometimes their masters forget to attend to them, and when they remember about it, the birds have flown. Flitter was gone for two weeks once. And when he was finally found, up a tree some three canyons away, and brought home, he laughed for hours afterwards. Mabel was gone for two weeks on one occasion. She was picked up, and sold to a pet shop—where she was named Polly. After she was found and brought home, I heard her one morning mumbling to herself: "Hello, Polly. Hello, Mabel. Hello, Polly-Mabel!"

Lovable as she is, seeing Mabel for the first time is a bit of a shock. She is a striking green, yellow, and blue; and one look at the nicks in the kitchen doors (big enough to admit a mouse), and at the bobtailed neighborhood cats, tells you that she uses her beak for more than just shelling nuts. But as a rule Mabel is quite tame and nice to people, and only frightens them if they are naturally skittish. Once she took a fancy to ride on the back tire of a passing car. The alarmed gentleman at the wheel saw her in his rear-view mirror. As he looked, the road turned and he didn't. It occurred several years ago; but he still talks about Mabel.

Mabel Prefers Bicycles

Mabel likes cars, but there is nothing that thrills her like riding on the handlebars of a bike. "Whee!" she shouts, flapping her wings, as the bike picks up speed. Forgetting about having some feathers clipped in one wing, she takes off, soaring over the road, shouting, "Whee!" Then comes time to land. "Oh, Ellis!" she shouts in despair, hoping that her owner's son is around, "Oh, El-lis!" But Ellis is not always around. And she lands in some bush, all in a heap.

Flitter, more shy by nature, stays away from bikes. He is generally more retiring, and does not shout boisterously, but talks in a conversational tone. How large his vocabulary is, it is hard to estimate. He has been known to say no more than "Hi," all one day, and on the next quote long passages from the Gettysburg address. His memory is faultless. If he does not talk there is usually a reason; or else he just feels he's said enough. The way he knows when he's said enough would put almost any senator to shame.

Flitter Loves a Joke

Though temperamental as a prima donna, he is not devoid of a sense of humor. "Oh, all you ever say is 'Hello!'" a neighborhood urchin shouted at him one day. Flitter cocked his head to one side. "Izzat so?" he drawled.

I never knew how much fun I was missing, until I became acquainted with Flitter and Mabel. I have a lively dog and a cat, it is true. But owning these, much as I enjoy them, is not the same as owning a macaw. "Sure, sure," my neighbors say, "if you're going to have a circus, you may as well have three rings!" I can't contradict that, they know. What they do not know is that my macaw, when I have one, will be trained to sit on a fence and think up all the answers when I run out of ideas.

Fifth of six Tuesday articles

Make This Year's Thanksgiving Pie a Real Harvest Treat

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If a single-crust golden spicy pumpkin pie or a double-crust savory mince pie made from the treasured recipe of your grandmother is the only dessert acceptable in your home on Thanksgiving Day, read no further. But if you enjoy experimenting—and the family likes to have you—make this Thanksgiving's pie a perfect ensemble. Select a crust, a filling, and a topping with as much thought as you use for assembling your spring wardrobe, and create your own version of a harvest-time pie.

Consider first the variety of crusts on which to set the filling. If you favor the traditional flour, shortening and water pastry, try the new method of mixing it that helps to insure a flaky crust. Even to this dough, a touch of nutmeg, cinnamon, ginger, or some ground black walnuts or Brazil nuts, or some grated American cheese can be added to point up the filling. Grated orange rind may be mixed with the flour, and orange juice used in place of water.

New Mix Method for Pastry

2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅔ cup lard or vegetable shortening
¼ cup water

Sift together 1⅔ cups flour and salt; cut in lard or shortening to size of large peas. Mix quickly remaining ⅓ cup flour with water to make a smooth paste. Add to first mixture. Mix with fork until ingredients are evenly distributed and dough comes together and can be shaped into a ball. Wrap in wax paper and chill until needed. This makes just enough pastry for 2 shallow 9-inch crusts. Pastry will keep fresh in refrigerator about a week if kept well covered. It may also be made into shells, covered, and chilled overnight until baking time.

To roll out dough, put a little less than half the pastry on a floured board, for 1 crust. If dough is too cold to roll, let stand a few minutes at room temperature. Roll out about ⅛ inch thick. Make sure that dough is free of board at all times. Roll up on pin and unroll on pie pan. Fit loosely but snugly into pan, patting all around edges and bottom. Chill 5 minutes. Pat again, being careful not to stretch or pull dough. For a single-crust pie trim off pastry about half an inch from edge and turn pastry under outer rim; press edges together. To bake pie shell alone, fill pastry-lined pan at least two thirds full with dried beans or rice to keep the crust in place as it bakes. Or on it place a heavy glass pie plate of same size. Pastry should be pricked at bottom and sides of pan to prevent uneven baking. Bake in very hot oven, 450° F., about 10 minutes, or until delicately browned and crisp.

For a double-crust pie, trim bottom crust at edge of pan, then roll out remaining pastry, cut with design, roll up on pin and gently place on heaped-up filling. Trim off about ¾ inch from edge. Fold lapping pastry under edge of bottom crust, thus sealing in filling. Edges of pie shell may be fluted by pinching it between the thumb of one hand and the thumb and forefinger of the other. Or press edges with a floured fork, or mark with even thumb prints. An old-fashioned trick for a crisp, flaky crust is to subtract 2 tablespoons from amount of shortening needed. Roll out pastry as above. Dab with bits of butter, fold over and dab again, using 2 tablespoons butter in all. Fold over and roll out and place on pie.

A double-crust pie should have its own distinctive design cut into the crust before the crust is laid on top. If you have a cookie cutter in the shape of a turkey or pumpkin, press it into the dough, but do not remove cut-out. Or trace a suitable holiday pattern, or make a monogram in the top crust. In Grandmother's time you could always tell a pie's baker by the maker's trade mark, usually a simple branch with leaves or a plain flower pattern.

After plain pastry comes the fancy type; for instance, cream cheese pastry that makes a rich, tender crust, best suited to small tarts and turnovers. In this recipe lemon rind might be used in place of orange, and a teaspoon of sugar added to suit a particular filling that needs a sweet and tart accent.

Cream Cheese Pastry

½ cup butter
3 ounces cream cheese
Grated rind 1 orange
1⅓ cups cake flour

Cream butter, cheese, and orange rind; add flour. Chill in wax paper. Roll out ⅛ inch thick on well-floured board. Cut in rounds about four inches wider than the diameter of the muffin pans. Fit each round into the inside of a muffin cup, taking little tucks in the sides to make it fit. Partly fill with rice or dried beans and bake in hot oven, 400° F., about 8 to 10 minutes, or until delicately browned.

Then there are all sorts of unusual and delicious combinations possible with crusts of graham cracker or zwieback crumbs, cookie crumbs, or crushed prepared breakfast cereals flavored with spices, extracts, or fruit juices. Here's the general recipe for a shallow 9-inch pie crust of rolled crumbs.

Crumb Crust

1 cup finely rolled crumbs
1 to 3 tablespoons granulated or brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
Spice or flavoring
⅓ cup very soft butter

Mix ingredients thoroughly, using fingertips. Press firmly into bottom and sides of shallow pie pan. The crust may just be chilled before filling, or baked in a moderate oven for 10 minutes; cool before adding filling. Use the small amount of sugar for crusts made with crushed vanilla or lemon wafers, gingersnaps, or chocolate cookies. One half to one teaspoon of cinnamon is a favorite spice for cracker-crumb crusts, with ½ teaspoon ginger or nutmeg second choice. Grated lemon or orange rind, a little almond extract, some finely chopped plain or toasted chopped coconut, or ground nuts can be added for flavor. This type of crust is just as good for making a quick pie shell as for preparing one a day or so in advance. And you can always be sure it will come out right. The only caution in choosing a crust for the pie ensemble is to use one that will complement the filling, not argue with it for flavor supremacy.

In Part II of this article, which will be printed on Friday, Miss Cornell will give recipes for Thanksgiving pie fillings.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

'Shorty' Makes a Plea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here I come to mount the soapbox. I want to tell of some of the troubles of those of us who are just five feet tall.

We have to go through life on tiptoe. If we are set down in a modern kitchen that has cupboards all around, we can't reach even the lower ones. Clotheslines are up so high that we can't reach them. All day long we are standing on our toes and reaching. In order to drive a car, we have to sit on a pillow. We buy small-size dresses, but—do they fit? No, they have to be shortened. We need a soapbox all the time!

Please take pity on us little ones, and make things easier for us to reach. That is all, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for listening to one of the just-five-feet girls.

Shorty

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Teen-Age Daughters Discuss 'Problem Mothers'

(5) They Think We're Often Unfair. Let's Check Up on Ourselves

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the course of interviews with teen-age girls on the subject of problem mothers I made several uncomfortable discoveries. The most disturbing of these, in my opinion, is an accusation which on first thought seems quite unjustified. Here it is, straight from the shoulder, from the girls themselves:

Most mothers are unfair!

Oh, I can well guess your indignant denials. I, too, had the same reaction. Then I began to recall the frankness and the fairness of the girls in previous interviews on problem mothers, and I knew they must have something big here, something which they could defend with incontestable proof.

I sat back and waited, wondering what they could say to convince us of the truth of their charge, "Most mothers are unfair."

Do We Overlook This?

Their first sentence dispelled my doubts and revealed a serious fault in many mothers which might have gone undetected without this candid discussion by the girls.

"Mothers," said these girls, "expect the daughters to have the best qualities of ALL their friends. The fact that the friends, too, have faults is often overlooked."

Stop and think a moment. Haven't you been guilty of wishing audibly that your Barbara would keep her room as neat as Ruth Jones keeps hers? Or that she liked to mend or could, occasionally, make some of her clothes the way Jean Hilton does? That she could "do" her own hair or toss off a cake for dinner like that capable Sue White? And that she'd not be so restless or so dissatisfied with getting home early from dates?

I wonder what we'd have if we could incorporate the apparently desirable traits of a dozen friends into our one daughter! An artificial, composite girl without a shred of spunk or individuality, I strongly suspect. We forget, too, as the girls have sagely pointed out, that these dozen friends have faults which we are overlooking, faults which our own daughter may not possess, so that she, in turn, is probably held up as an example by other mothers.

Honest Praise Does More

Every girl loves approval. Emphasizing her good points with a little honest praise does far more good in eradicating faults than does constant talk about her shortcomings.

Ailene of Oklahoma discusses this charge of unfairness in mothers from still another angle. "A mother," she says, "is much too prone to use inconsistent reasoning. She brings to her daughter's attention the amount of housework the girl next door has to do, in answer to her daughter's complaint about an overburden of responsibility. However, when the daughter, trying to convince her mother that she should be allowed to stay out later than the hour that has previously been the deadline, remarks that the girl next door can come in whenever she wants to, her mother replies that it makes no difference what anyone else does. She refuses to accept the same type of argument that she herself has used."

Oh, oh! I fear the girls have us there! To think we mothers thought we were getting away with such stupid tactics! It should make us a little ashamed to realize that we've been using such fallacious reasoning, and—yes—a little proud that our daughters are smart enough to detect it, yet too good sports to rub it into us unduly.

Sometimes Take Unfair Advantage

To quote further, along parallel lines: "Mothers are sometimes guilty of taking unfair advantage of their authority to say, 'We won't discuss it any more,' just when the daughter is getting the better of a discussion or is bringing out some logical factors to prove her point of view."

That one, too, has a familiar ring, hasn't it? Our daughters, as they get older, have a right to more adult explanations for our decisions. They are much more likely to accept with good grace decisions so explained.

There are many ways in which a mother may manifest fairness. She should try to strike a balance of duties and privileges among the several children in the family, according to age. She should also, says Phyllis of Chicago, "listen to both sides of the story." Other girls from larger families will raise an approving voice here.

A mother should outline clearly and fairly the dating privileges of her teen-age daughter, and should be consistent in following them through. Spasmodic attempts at discipline bewilder and antagonize, and meet with small success.

We Should Admit Mistakes

Mothers should admit mistakes. Their children will love them for it! I have sometimes held the wrong child accountable for scratches on the dining table, for leaving a new tennis racket or bicycle out overnight, or for magazines and newspapers left in wild disarray just after the morning's housework has been done. The modern girl is no tattler so I probably do not always realize when I am being unfair here, but whenever I do learn of my error I never fail to apologize. It makes a girl glow with happy surprise to find that parents are human and fair enough to admit mistakes to a child. Try it! You'll never lose face, I assure you.

Mothers are not purposely unfair, I feel certain. But they get so rushed and so accustomed to "managing" a family (though often a little weary of this responsibility) that they sometimes fall into the habit of settling matters the easy way. The easy way is not always the fair way, and frequently leads to friction.

Let's Overcome These Faults

These points on fairness which the girls have brought to our attention will come as a surprise to many mothers. Yet if we are honest with ourselves, we cannot deny the truth of their charges. We need the purging influence of hearing the other side to arouse in us an awareness of our deficiencies. We need, too, the urge to act, for only by making a conscientious effort can we overcome these faults.

At least one mother I know thinks this fairness worth her while, for she recently said to me, "I'd rather be called a 'square-shooter' and 'swell,' than the best-looking mother in the world!"

Fifth of six Tuesday articles

Frank Free, Jr.

Winifred Inglis (Mrs. R. W.) Baumgartner is the author of the series of articles on teen-age daughters, currently running on this page. Mrs. Baumgartner is herself the mother of three teen-age children. We asked her to send us a picture of herself, because so many readers have expressed appreciation of the articles and have wanted to know more about their author.

For Guests Only

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do house guests seem to think they must arise at break of day because they hear a stir about in the household? (I sincerely hope you are not one of these.) How much better it is to let the lady of the house have a little time alone with her family (and also free access to the bathroom) than to appear before she has had time for an intimate chat with members of the family before they leave in the morning. How much more thoughtful to give her a little time to read, to make out menus, and to order groceries for the day. But, no siree, guests seem to think their presence is absolutely necessary at the earliest possible moment, thereby keeping the hostess from a little quiet time to herself and family (also locked out of the bathroom) before the day's rush begins.

I prefer to have my guests make their entrance about nine o'clock in the morning. But do what I may, they seem to think they must be at the breakfast table with the family. It would be so much more helpful if guests would take their hostess at her word, and believe her when she says, "Breakfast at nine o'clock."

H. H. F.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Britain Plans Large-Scale Postwar Reforms In Education

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

More hard thinking about education is being done in England today than ever before, and plans are being busily formulated for substantial postwar reforms in the English educational system.

It would not be correct to say that the war is entirely responsible for the present ferment of ideas. Many of the reforms now being canvassed have been long advocated by educationists, and some have even received legislative sanction, though they have not been put into operation. But the issues at stake in the struggle against Hitlerism have stirred the social conscience of the nation to its very depths, released an urge to know and realize the basic principles of that democracy for which we fight, and evoked a nationwide interest in education which is as novel in its character as in its extent and intensity.

Integral Part Of Social System

For the first time English people generally are beginning to understand that the education system is an integral part of the social system, that it not only reflects the social philosophy of the community but also conditions the development of society, and that consequently it cannot be considered "in vacuo" divorced from the political, social, and economic forces which determine the structure and character of society.

Nothing has done more to drive these truths home than the large-scale evacuation of children from the towns into the country districts which began on Sept. 1, 1939, and has continued ever since. The repercussions of this vast social experiment have been manifold. To begin with, the physical condition, social habits, and attitude of some of the evacuated children shocked many people, and provoked anxious inquiry into the causes which made such a state of affairs possible.

The temporary closure of schools in danger areas at the beginning of the war resulted in rapid moral deterioration in thousands of children not evacuated, and thus drew forceful attention to the stabilizing influence of the state education system. Later, the marked improvement in the health and physique, the increased happiness, the broadening of mind and the development of character in almost all the town children allowed to remain for any considerable time in the countryside, drew attention to both the environmental factor in education and the content of the school curriculum.

Advance In Techniques

Interest has been quickened because many teachers, realizing the value of the countryside as an aid to the educative process, or compelled to improvize by the conditions in which they found themselves, have experimented boldly and successfully with new subjects and new techniques; and many of these experiments have received considerable notice in the press, which previously tended to regard education as "dull," as has also the varied work of the schools in aid of the war effort.

After evacuation, as a stimulus to public interest I would put the Service of Youth launched by the Board of Education in the autumn of 1939. In England attendance at school ceases to be obligatory at 14, and by common consent the years 14 to 18 had been seriously neglected in respect of educational and welfare facilities.

Through the Service of Youth, operated by local education authorities in partnership with voluntary organizations doing youth work, the Board aimed to establish a nationwide network of facilities for leisure time pursuits. In this they have achieved a considerable measure of success, but the indirect results of the setting up of the Service of Youth have been even more important than the direct. For the spotlight thrown on the previous neglect, together with the wartime demands made by industry on young people, have focused attention on the whole problem of the education and training of the adolescent.

Inequality In Education

For these and other causes has arisen a strong demand that the post war education system shall offer, in the words of Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, lately President of the Board of Education, "an equality of opportunity really consonant with the ideals of our democratic society." With that statement of principle there is general agreement, though it is doubtful if all who subscribe to it fully understand all its implications. For though England is in many respects a genuine democracy, paradoxically enough the structure of English society has been largely built up on inequality of educational opportunity. There are really two systems of education in England; the public school system (virtually a closed system catering only for the more privileged sections of society), and the state system. Though the ex-public school boy has not today, as he undoubtedly had in the nineteenth century, a complete monopoly of political power, it is still correct to say that the overwhelming majority of key posts in almost every field of national life are in his hands. Nor can it be otherwise until the social and educational opportunity offered to every child is such that his ability may be developed and used to the full.

The form of English education in the future will depend on the extent to which the implications of "equality of opportunity" are accepted. At present two schools of thought can be distinguished, though they have much in common.

Both Are Agreed

Both are agreed that the provision of educational and welfare facilities must be much expanded both downward below the age of 5 (at which it becomes a legal obligation on parents to have their children educated) and upwards beyond 14. Both desire equalization of status for all forms of post-primary (from age 11) education, and radical reform of the system of teacher training; both want a large increase in nursery schools (age 2-5), the rebuilding of all schools inadequately provided with modern amenities, smaller classes, expansion and intensification of the school medical services, universal provision of milk in schools, greatly increased provision of communal mid-day meals, and more playing fields.

Both want some form of continued education, whole or part-time, from 14 to 18 at least, with more and better facilities for technical training, vocational guidance and placement in industry, and ampler opportunities at the university, with reform of the university curricula. Both want an extended system of adult education.

Where They Differ

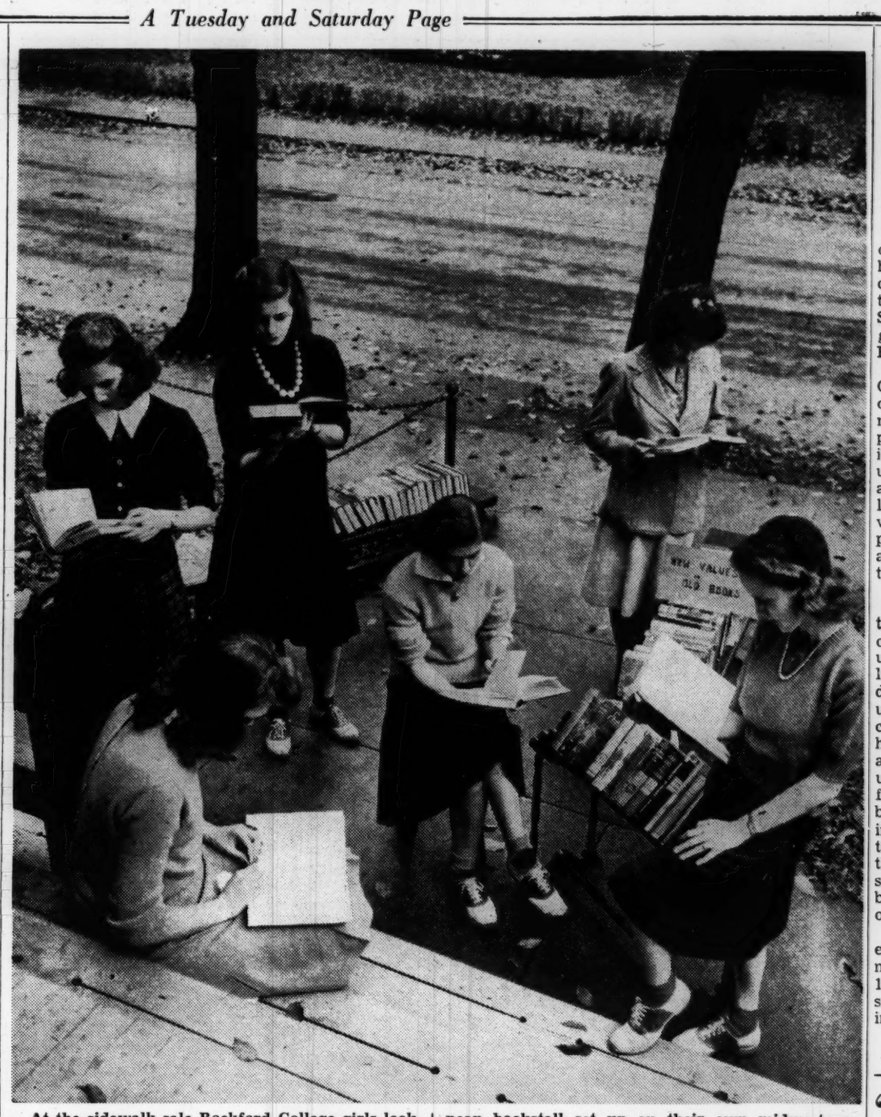
Where the two schools mainly part company is on the question of the educational care of the adolescent. One pins its faith to raising the school leaving age to 15, and later to 16, and the provision of a system of day continuation schools in which all working (or unemployed) adolescents would spend a part of their working week. This scheme would leave the present structure of the education as it is, merely making additions to it.

The other school of thought holds that until they reach the age of full citizenship (at present 21) all young people should be regarded as in a state of tutelage or apprenticeship to society, and kept in the care of the education service, which would be held responsible for their welfare, education, and training, whether in school, specialized training center, factory or business institution. The novel features of this conception are that it envisages the education of the young as a continuous process from birth to maturity, and that it reverses the present relationship between education and industry.

It is a measure of the forward looking nature of English thought on education that this conception, though formulated only recently, and clearly involving most far-reaching social and economic implications, has already received an impressive amount of support.

American Education Week, 1941

General Theme
Education for a Strong America
Daily Topics
Sunday, November 9: Seeking World Order
Monday, November 10: Building Physical Fitness
Tuesday, November 11: Strengthening National Morale
Wednesday, November 12: Improving Economic Well-being
Thursday, November 13: Safeguarding School Support
Friday, November 14: Learning the Ways of Democracy
Saturday, November 15: Enriching Family Life



At the sidewalk sale Rockford College girls look for book bargains and enjoy the thrill of a European bookstall set up on their own midwestern campus. Many a lifelong hobby is begun here.

From London to Midwest Campus Each Autumn Comes a Shipment of Rare Old Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockford, Ill.

Despite bombs and submarines, another shipment of old books from London has made its way across the Atlantic and safely reached Rockford College. The books come from Harding's bookshop in London where each spring George Wheeler, the governing director, picks out a collection to send across the water to this midwestern campus.

Shipments of old books have been arriving at Rockford from this London bookshop for several years. They are housed in the Old Book Room at Maddox House, campus tea and book shop, where both students and faculty come to eat, browse, and buy.

In the Old Book Room or at the sidewalk sales, which are held every autumn and spring to clear the shelves for additional books, Rockford students leaf through old volumes just as they might browse among European bookstalls. Many an undergraduate, purchasing one of these charming old books, has begun at college a lifetime hobby.

Many of the books in this year's allotment were once owned by members of famous English families. Several volumes on the German empire were formerly in the library of Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth earl of Rosebery, who was the English prime minister in 1894 and 1895. Inserted in one of them is a letter to Rosebery from Donald Wallace asking the earl to propose him for membership in the "ancient and honorable" Scottish Arcers. Wallace remarks in the letter that the velvet court-dress seems "a little out of place and has the disadvantage of exposing one's tender calves to the cold blasts of winter."

One of the most unusual works is Andrew Stuart's "Genealogical History of the Stewarts," 1798, containing a large genealogical table of the Stewart line from 1177, with crowns over the names of the kings.

Most beautifully bound book in the shipment is the large "Lexicon Graeco-Latinum," written in 1720 by Joannis Scapulae. The binding is red leather embossed with gold and the pages are edged with gold. The oldest books are a copy of Coke's famous "Institutes of the Lawes of England," published in 1639, and Joannis Meurius' "Phlegontis tralliani quae exstant opuscula," printed in 1620.

Also to be found in this fall's shipment are two ninteenth century cookbooks, one a "Shilling Cookery for the People," published in 1858, and the other "La veritable cuisine de famille," which gave French housewives advice on the inexpensive preparation of foods in the days when there were no cooking schools.

The London bookshop which supplies Rockford College with its annual collection of old books is still unharmed, except for shattered windows, according to word received from Mr. Wheeler.

"We open the shop every day and carry on as usual, with occasional warnings from the sirens that a raid is imminent," writes the bookseller. "The people are very brave and there is no sign of panic. They just take it as being all in the day's work."

Mr. Wheeler's letter, which was stamped on the outside with "opened by examiner 4649" in large black letters, continues, "We have, of course, lost most of our staff in the fighting and other services, and the few of us that are left are busy after shop hours in some form or other of war work. So you see we have strenuous times, but we can take it and go on working and hoping for the day when sanity will return to this mad world and we can resume our normal lives."

Through the Editor's Window

Education for a Strong America

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sponsors of American Education Week have chosen for this week of November 9-15 the theme: Education for a Strong America. They have designated seven ways of building up this strength through education—excellent ways—and have assigned one to each of the days of the week. These are: Seeking World Order; Building Physical Fitness; Strengthening National Morale; Improving Economic Wellbeing; Safeguarding School Support; Learning the Ways of Democracy; Enriching Family Life.

To me, the first, Seeking World Order, encompasses all. World order is really world orderliness—nations and peoples in their right places, individuals free to unfold into highest understanding and usefulness while helping one another onward and outward into light. The boy and girl, man and woman, who individually take practical steps toward this goal are building better world relationships right where they are.

* * *

Education if it is to serve us to this end must help us to improve our ability to think. It must help us as we seek to clarify our outlook. It must aid us as we try to deepen our compassion and our understanding. This kind of education is not an accumulation of human knowledge. It is a sorting and evaluating process which frees us to let in the light. It opens doors for us, that we may grow, not in bulk of worldly information, but in teachableness and self-realization; that we may grow, too, in the kind of democratic comradeship often called "social responsibility"—in practical effort to help our fellow man.

We who are "in education" either as teachers or as students might on this Armistice Day of 1941 examine in the light of what seems of lasting and constructive influence for building world orderliness, the kind of education we dispense or seek. We can be on the faculty of the English, History, or Physics departments, or students of these useful subjects, yet be urgently aware that the only real progress is spiritual progress.

* * *

Therefore, while adding to our "education" or helping others to add to theirs, we can keep clearly in mind the kind of unfoldment that really matters. It was in college courses in higher mathematics given by a quietly religious professor that I first glimpsed the purity of the absolute, the clean, scientific beauty of cause and effect, the significant difference between the material circle drawn in chalk and the true idea which the figure could only represent.

It is not that one learns these things from the academic subject itself. That, of course, is plain. But what the teacher "knows" and the student earnestly desires to gain, make all the difference. Education can help boys and girls, men and women, to bring out in their own lives and in the lives of others a beauty of character and the worth of the individual as a member of his group. This as I see it is an education that builds a strong America, an America that can help bring about world order. No lesser kind can do it.

A Tuesday Column

'Home Work' in Acquiring Poise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There were four women at the table, all relatives, including two business girls in their middle twenties, a mother of two little boys and a young grandmother who worked in a professional office. The gentle, amiable drift of conversation induced by a good dinner suddenly shifted to short skirts and then significantly to poise.

"Notice how some women show lack of poise by the way they sit in a public place such as a hall, a restaurant or an office?" said one girl. "They sit bow-legged or toe in, or tap their feet restlessly. In a restaurant they look so gracious and graceful above the table, but their legs may be in all sorts of awkward positions."

"I remember the time I lectured at your Club," said the older woman, "and when afterwards I asked your honest criticism of my appearance, you said I looked lovely and the talk was very interesting, but I wrapped one leg around the leg of the chair, when I sat down while answering questions."

"In the office we girls ought to remember that all desks do not hide our feet," said the other business girl. "It does not look very well for an important client to see a stenographer with her feet twined around the swivel chair. It is hard on our stockings, too!"

"I think it is hardest to be poised with one's hands," spoke up the young mother. "When I get nervous or shy at meeting strangers I twiddle something. I really know it is not good form and I am determined to stop it."

"Hands betray us," admitted the older woman. "So many of us twirl beads, turn a ring on a finger or fiddle with something. I am trying to learn to let my hands lie relaxed in my lap. I like to watch my favorite actresses manage their hands. They make hands look restful and beautiful when doing nothing, and that is an art."

"How easy it is to slip into habits that detract from a gracious manner," sighed the mother. "I do want the children to inhale graciousness in their own home, but as a hostess I fidget or talk too fast when I am embarrassed."

"I giggle," confessed one of the girls, "and then I blush because I giggle and giggle because I blush. After this I am going to practice poise as if it were an art like music or sculpture, and maybe it is."

"Even now I flutter and stammer at times," admitted the grandmother with a disarming smile, "but I am trying to overcome that flutteriness by thinking of the other person and not myself. I suppose all these unpolished actions are because we are too conscious of self. Other people may be nervous or embarrassed or under a strain and if we try to make it easier for them we will be naturally gracious."

"I suppose poise is really controlling oneself in all situations," said the mother.

"Partly," assented the older woman, "or to carry the idea out further, perhaps poise, graciousness, charm, spring from a quiet intensive purpose to express ourselves in lovely ways at all times and with all people."

Modern Junto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

"Learning can be fun" is the slogan of Philadelphia's newly organized "Junto"—named after Benjamin Franklin's famed society for the "mutual exchange of knowledge." The new Junto aims to make adult education a "genial pastime."

John F. Lewis, Jr., who heads the organization, is a firm believer in Franklin's own theory that knowledge can always be made pleasant and usable. He feels that Franklin would warmly approve the inclusion of courses in dancing, bridge playing and cooking—as well as much weightier subjects—in the prospectus of the new Junto. And he is sure that "Poor Richard" would applaud the keeping down of costs to $2 for a 10-lecture course, for example.

Wherever possible the classes move out of the school room. Astronomy, for instance, is studied at the observatory and Fels Planetarium of the Franklin Institute, while nature courses are being conducted at the Academy of Natural Sciences, and animals are observed at the Zoo.

We Look at a Great Book

The Youth Round Table
Meets on Tuesdays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Round Tablers:

Since I last wrote and sat in among so many friends, I have had the great joy in hearing from a few, for which I wish to express my gratitude.

Last evening, I had the privilege of being among a few friends who were given the opportunity to see and handle the Subscription Edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

The more you look at the book and let your eyes linger on it the greater its beauty becomes. One of our friends brought a magazine in which are given several accounts in connection with the making of this book. It tells of the making of the paper in England by one of the oldest paper mills and how only uncolored linen rags were used in its making. The paper being handmade, it became necessary to watch very carefully the uniformity of each sheet as that would later play a great part in printing. Upon close examination by experts it has been declared the finest of its kind ever made.

It goes on to tell how one sheet, which makes four of the sheets or pages in the book, took four men to handle while in process and washing. In looking at the book you can see that the only smooth edge on the paper is at the top and in the binder part.

When the printing was let, the printer had to use certain ink and in printing the sheets, he had to set the press so as not to sink into the paper. In looking at the pages you will see that the printing on either side of the page does not show through.

The lettering of the book is very easy to read, and very decorative.

Great love has gone into the making of this book, and I know that every one who is able to see this book as I have, will receive great joy. The love and thought of this friend, who showed us this book, knew that looking at it from afar or through a glass would not give many the full value of such a work. Group by group are given this opportunity to see it as I have.

Mr. C. J. H.

* * *

Will Miss L. R. S. of Fort Myers, Florida, whose letter was published September 16, send us her name, please. We have several letters for her, and only her initials.

Cheerio. . . **Chairman**

American Youth Studies

The American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education has been exploring the problems of the Nation's youth for several years. A number of publications have been published, including the following titles: "Work Camps for High School Youth"; "Youth, Family, and Education"; "Growing Up in the Black Belt"; "Youth Serving Organizations" (2nd edition); "Youth Work Programs"; and "Color and the Human Nature." For additional information regarding these publications, address the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Courtesy Eames Studio, Manchester

A Modern Cellini, Perhaps?

To those of you who love to "make things" but have to pursue your craft-hobby in far-between hours of leisure time, a school with a three-year program of craft training may seem like anything but work. Design, drawing, jewelry making, weaving, pottery, and other crafts, with museum study and with lectures, even including business methods, merchandising, etc.—these are among the fields of activity one may undertake at the Masters School in Boston. Students may major at the school while taking academic courses elsewhere, or may give all their time to the business of becoming an interior decorator, a silversmith, a bookbinder, or whatever. Such a school, where on a serious artist-craftsman basis as here, can meet a very real need in education.

'Direction' Words in Static And Dynamic Uses

Basic English
Thirteenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In our introduction to prepositions we found that to get to the bottom of these little words it was necessary to go back to the classroom. We would show how they are presented to children in the simplest sense while we preserve at least the essence of their rich and full meaning. To reach the child more quickly we present the prepositions in pairs. So, as we said in our previous article, we take together "on and off," "to and from," "up and down," etc.

We take first the two simple words *on* and *off*. A card is given to the children having four pictures, with a simple sentence under each picture. The first picture shows a big yellow cat getting up on a table. In the second picture he is sitting on the table, in the third he is getting off the table and in the last he is sitting on the floor. The sentences describing this series of actions are:

The cat is getting on the table.
The cat is on the table.
The cat is getting off the table.
The cat is off the table.

The child sees the words "on" and "off" in their simple static senses of on and off the table, and also in use as the names of the processes of getting on and getting off the table. Moreover, he sees how one use springs from the other.

The other groups of the direction words are taken in a similar way. The "up and down" group is taken in as an airplane story. "The man is going up in an airplane." "The man is up in an airplane." "The man is coming down (in a parachute)." And, "The man is down." The "to, from, and at" group form a rather more complicated story since "to and from" have no form in which they are static, and "at" has no simple form in which it is dynamic. They are taken along with three pictures of a boy going to and from a house. "The boy is going from the tree to the house." "The boy is at the house (knocking at the door)." "The boy is going to the tree from the house."

"In and out" make a simple group, and their static and dynamic aspects are demonstrated by a series of pictures of a mother, a baby, and a baby carriage. "She is putting the baby in his carriage." "The baby is in his carriage." "She is taking the baby out of his carriage." And the last picture, so dear to all children, of the baby in his mother's arms, "The baby is out of his carriage."

The use of *into* instead of *in*, and *onto* instead of *on* is of no great matter here. The sense is the same, and if the child persists in saying *into* and *onto* because he has picked it up at home he should not be told to change. The only suggestion is that the teacher takes care to say *in* and *on* simply, in these examples reserving the *into* and *onto* for even more dynamic or metaphorical situations like "The train is coming into the station" or "The searchlight came onto the church."

We will continue with these simple presentations in our next article.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

'Junior Miss' at the Wilbur—Music News—Midweek Radio Prospects

Chodorov-Fields Comedy Makes Its Bow to Boston

By Edwin F. Melvin

Judy Graves, whose adventures are chronicled in "Junior Miss" at the Wilbur, might be a distant relative of Henry Aldrich, or perhaps even a New York cousin of some of those youngsters whom Booth Tarkington introduced to the world. But Judy also has a way of her own for a child in her early teens, and sufficient imagination to keep her family on tenterhooks through an amusing evening.

The comedy which Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields have written is based on the stories by Sally Benson. At its best, it is very funny, and it is at its best much of the time. But there are moments when it turns corners a little too hastily to be entirely plausible. Possibly that is why Moss Hart directed some of the action more in the tone and tempo of farce than of comedy. There is some of that profanity to which playwrights seem to turn for farcical effect. And here and there a loose end might be discovered in the story.

* * *

But the play has much to offer. Most of what happens is based on Judy's view of the world, colored by the movies she has seen, and her desire to straighten out what she believes to be the tangled affairs of her elders. Her father is in hopes of securing a junior partnership in the law firm where he is employed. Her uncle, whose name has always been mentioned mysteriously in the family circle, turns up after years of absence, and Judy immediately decides that he must have completed a term of imprisonment. Her father's kindliness toward the daughter of his employer is misinterpreted by the child as a budding romance. Hadn't she seen her movie heroes and heroines in similar predicaments? So she sets to work with the advice of her faithful friend in a neighboring apartment, Fuffy Adams. Of course, she plunges into difficulties she had never expected. But with the aid of the authors a hilarious solution is found to set all to rights for a happy conclusion.

Not all of the play is concerned with the relations between the elder and younger generations. Much is made of Judy's sister, Lois, looking down on the child from the vantage point of three years seniority. Much too is made of the assorted young men who come to call for Lois. And there is the solitary youth who is persuaded, after due consideration, to take Judy to a party. A Christmas celebration, with the family exchange of gifts, finds a place in the pattern. There is a bit of genuine romance, helped along by Judy. And there is the aftermath of a New Year's party when the deluge descends on Judy's parents.

* * *

The cast assembled by Max Gordon is for the most part well chosen. Patricia Peardon makes Judy a likable child for all of the confusion which she causes. There is a refreshing quality to her acting that finds expression in such business as her amazing appetite for sweets, her teetering about in her first high-heeled shoes, her private joy in the Christmas doll which she had derided in public as too childish for her attention, or her compunction at the complications which she had brought about. Joan Newton is likewise entertaining as the elder miss with her little superiorities and her consternation when her father in an explosive moment, orders a trio of athletes out of the apartment so he can have a moment to think. Lenore Lonergan is amusing too but somewhat more mannered as the faithful Fuffy.

* * *

Among the elders, Philip Ober is a pleasant but understandably harassed parent, occasionally exasperated by the confusions of his household, but on the whole a kindly father and husband. Francesca Bruning is charming as the daughter of the father's employer. It is around her that the romance of the play centers. Matt Briggs makes the employer of the bluff and hearty type, with a quick temper but equally quick to see where his advantage lies, or where he thinks it does. Alexander Kirkland sets forth the uncle as a cheerful and sympathetic fellow, who plays up as long as he can to his niece's vivid imagination. Barbara Robbins as the mother does what she can with a somewhat conventional role. And Paula Laurence pops in and out with caustic remarks as an overburdened maid of all work.

'Junior Miss'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on the stories by Sally Benson, presented by Max Gordon, staged by Moss Hart, with setting by Frederick Fox. The cast includes the following:

Harry Graves	Philip Ober
Joe	Kenneth Forbes
Grace Graves	Barbara Robbins
Hilda	Paula Laurence
Lois Graves	Joan Newton
Judy Graves	Patricia Peardon
Fuffy Adams	Lenore Lonergan
J. B. Curtis	Matt Briggs
Ellen Curtis	Francesca Bruning
Willis Reynolds	Alexander Kirkland
Barlow Adams	John Cushman
Western Union Boy	James Elliott
Merrill Feurbach	Peter Scott
Sterling Crown	Robert Willey
Albert Kunody	Jack Manning
Tommy Arbuckle	Walter Collins
Charles	Jack Geer
Henry	John Hudson
Haskell Cummings	Billy Redfield

Martini Program

The program to be given by Nino Martini, assisted by Miguel Sandoval at the piano, at the Hotel Statler Wednesday, follows:

"O Del Mio Dolce Ardor"	Gluck (1714-1787)
"L'esperto nocchiero"	Bononcini (1640-1703)
"Amarilli"	Caccini (1546-1614)
"Tes Yeux"	Rabey
"Bon Jour Suzon"	Delibes
Aria from the opera "Suzanne"	Paladilhe
"Chè gelida manina," from "La Bohème"	Puccini
"Bolero"	Grever
"Il neige"	Bemberg
"Non è Ver!"	Mattei
Madrigal Espanol	Huarte
"Estrellita"	Ponce
"El Trust de los tenorios"	Serrano

'Piano Music—A Dance of Adolescence'

A character of the "Theater of Angna Enters," as painted by Miss Enters. This was bought by the Honolulu Museum of Art for its permanent collection. It was selected from the exhibition of her paintings held in the museum while she was giving theater performances there in 1940. She will appear in Jordan Hall, evening of Nov. 14, afternoon of Nov. 15.

Leo Litwin

To be heard in recital at Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening

'Spring Again'

By John Beaufort

New York

"Spring Again" is not just the title of a comedy. It is a two-word description of the effect created by Grace George every time she appears on a stage. What lightness, what blitheness, what loveliness she possesses to captivate us with.

At present, Miss George is practicing her enchantments at Henry Miller's Theater, where "Spring Again" opened Monday evening. It is rather a delightful little comedy, uneven in its writing, overwritten in places, and not always quite certain of its general drift. But the total effect is a gay quality in a plus quantity. Under Guthrie McClintic's direction, the new work by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch was able last evening to set off gales and roars of laughter. It is a treat to witness the effects of expert direction. Even when the authors are not meeting Mr. McClintic half way, he treats their comedy and his actors unassailably.

* * *

Fortunately for all concerned, the play becomes increasingly funny as it swings through its three acts. If it were not for Miss George's lightness and C. Aubrey Smith's humorous and bettlebrowed venerability—guided by the mercurial Mr. McClintic—the first act would probably be tedious. It establishes the trials of a certain Nell Carter whose marriage to Halstead Carter has been conducted under the omnipresent shadow of old General Carter's reputation as a Civil War general. Halstead Carter's career is unveiling statues to his late father. At home, he rehearses tirelessly the General's exploits.

The problem is the domestic crisis produced by his ancestor worship. Whenever Nell finds the battle of Shiloh more than she can bear, she hurls insults at the late General, with the result that Halstead walks out. Since Halstead allows his family pride to be his guide, he is forever either leaving home or returning from having left it. Matters are complicated by the fact that the Carter's insufferable married daughter, Edith Weybright, does not approve of her child's marriage to Tom Cornish, a penniless actor-writer. Provoked by the family's behavior and Tom's need of a good idea for a radio serial, Nell turns General Carter into soap opera for the airwaves.

Its success brings Halstead to what he says will be his final walk-out and scandalizes others of the family until they learn that the films are furiously bidding for the screen rights to the serial. Remorse for having hurt Halstead steals something from Nell's joyous freedom. For various reasons she withstands the film offers, even after Halstead has agreed to let the General be cinematized—provided Ronald Colman and not Charles Laughton acts the part. The outcome humbles daughter Edith, persuades her not to persist in efforts to break up the marriage of Tom and Millicent Cornish, reconciles the elder couple and brings them out from under the shadow of the General.

* * *

Although it becomes a little aimless at times, this is not thoughtless comedy and its humor has wisdom as well as point. It is a kindly and warm play, written with only enough malice to rap the knuckles of those whose knuckles need rapping. If C. Aubrey Smith doesn't strike you as the stuff of which hero worshippers are made, then be content with the fact that he is the one and only Aubrey Smith. Whether he is being helpless or domineering—or both together—Mr. Smith's Halstead remains prominent in our affections.

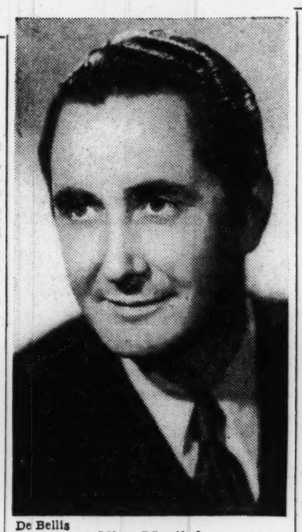
The greatest comic impact is provided by Joseph Buloff's impersonation of William Auchinschloss, a Hollywood magnate. When Mr. Buloff plowed into the Halstead living room last evening, hilarity knew no bounds. I don't know how much funnier Mr. Buloff is than his part, or whether he is out of key with the proceedings. He is so uproariously funny that he leaves the impression of having walked out the door of Donald Oenslager's set with the play in his pocket. With less formidable competition, there would be no matching Mr. Buloff. As it is, the wake of his exit threatens to swamp the denouement.

John Craven bestows his own charming quality on another of those young leading-man parts and Jayne Cotter seems fresh and likable as his wife. Ben Lackland is a blandly amusing advertising salesman. Ann Andrews, as Edith Weybright, has a thanklessly irritating role which she acts bravely. Robert Keith, Richard Stevenson, Betty Breckingbridge, and Lawrence Fletcher are first rate.

Openings Today

"Banjo Eyes"—At the Colonial. Musical comedy starring Eddie Cantor in a cast which includes Tony and Sally De Marco, Romo Vincent, Lionel Stander, Audrey Christie, Louis Hector, June Clyde, and Sara Ann McCabe. Hassard Short is staging the production. Book is by Quillan and Elinson, and words and music by Vernon Duke and John Latouche. Harry Horner designed the settings, and Irene Sharaff the costumes. Charles Walters arranged the dances. Albert Lewis is the producer.

"My Maryland"—At the Boston Opera House, beginning with a matinee today. Revival of the operetta, with music by Sigmund Romberg and lyrics by Dorthy Donnelly. The cast includes Dorothy Sandlin, Walter Cassel, Hal Conklin, Leonara Hayward, Victor Morley, Cleo Mayfield.



De Bellis

Nino Martini

Metropolitan Opera Company tenor to give first concert of the fourteenth season of the Boston Morning Musicales, Wednesday, at the Hotel Statler.

'The Gondoliers'

In the pronunciation of the word, "preferment," the Grand Inquisitor in "The Gondoliers," which was presented at the Majestic Theater, last evening, differs with the Vicar of Bray of the old English song. Otherwise he is the Vicar all over again, and too bad that the musical form in which he declares his politics and views generally on the ways of the world has dropped out of use on the British stage; that is to say, if it has dropped out. Strange that the composer, Sullivan, should put two comic baritones, or rather a bass and a baritone, in the roles of Inquisitor and Duke in competition; but there can hardly be help for it, considering how Gilbert, the librettist, conceives his characters and schemes his plot. One of the type is ordinarily enough, and fortunate for the operetta in which that one comes up to the mark.

But things go double right through "The Gondoliers" anyway; or if you figure up all the heroes and heroines in the parade, you have a three-ply complication. The only missing element is a villain; and that particular dramatic contrivance can, in a satire like this, be dispensed with. For what comes under contempt and takes punishment is the social system, which scarcely requires to be represented or typified by a personage. It is the pervading idea of the piece. Here the age-long conflict of the patrician party and the plebs, the Tory and the Whig—use what names you will—is pictured; and each in the fancy of the other loses, while each after its own imagination wins.

"The Gondoliers," in sum, is a ballad of the protocol; as apt a show in the playhouses of a republic as in those of a monarchy. Tactfully, discreetly, politely, artistically—everybody choose his own adverb—they set it in order at the Majestic. A voice will bear mention from out the ensemble, that of Kathleen Roche, on the high soprano part of Gianetta. A plaintive quality that gets near the heart, or somewhere, resides there. English words are vocalized to be understood. Miss Roche will be a singer some day; which is another way of saying that she is a singer today—no possible doubt, a listener might venture, whatever.

Mack Harrell to Sing

Mack Harrell, baritone, will give a recital Wednesday at 8:30 p. m., in the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cambridge Musical Club. The program follows:

Evening Hymn	Henry Purcell
"I'll Sail Upon the Dog-Star"	Henry Purcell
"She Never Told Her Love," from "Twelfth Night"	Franz Joseph Haydn
"Preach Me Not Your Musty Rules," from "Comus"	T. Augustine Arne
Vier ernste Gesänge	Johannes Brahms
"Phidylé"	Henri Duparc
"Don Quichotte à Dulcinée"	Maurice Ravel
Chanson romantique	
Chanson épique	
Chanson à boire	
"Ah! May the Red Rose Live Alway"	Stephen Foster
"Sail Away for the Rio Grande" (Chilean Sea Chanty)	David Guion
"Sheep in Clusters" (Melody of Revolutionary Times)	Samuel Endicott
"Memories"	Charles Ives
Very Pleasant	
Rather Sad	
Negro spirituals arranged by Hall Johnson	
"I Cannot Stay Here by Myself"	
"Witness"	

The Dance Educators of America state that the baby elephant hero of Walt Disney's "Dumbo," now at the Broadway Theater, New York, has been the inspiration of a new dance called, "The Dumbo-Lumbo," described as "a conservative jitterbug novelty."

Speakers Scheduled to Talk On National Defense Affairs

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Armistice Day programs today will touch on the state of preparation for national defense in the United States.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., for instance, will be heard speaking from the 100-octane aviation gasoline plant of the Union Oil Company in Los Angeles, MBS-WAAB, 8. The "Treasury Hour" is to air the premiere of "Freedom's Land," a patriotic anthem combining the first popular song-writing attempts of Roy Harris, American composer, and Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 8 p. m.

Locally the Suffolk County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will radiocast its tenth annual dramatization, entitled this year, "In Defense of Freedom," Colonial-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

"We the People" is to introduce such unusual guests as the World War sergeant who selected the Unknown Soldier; George Ford, son of the manager of Ford's Theater in Washington where Lincoln was assissinated; the American Undersecretary of Agriculture fresh from a long survey of England's food needs; and Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, America's principal airship officer, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is to salute the workers who speeded construction of the Quonset Naval Air Station in Rhode Island, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

The holiday features wind up with an all-network transmission of the Annual Red Cross Roll Call, to include talks by Vice-President Wallace, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Sidney Hillman of the OPM, Norman H. Davis, president of the Red Cross; and Edwin C. Hill, radio commentator. Gabriel Heatter, commentator, is to be master of ceremonies. Music includes Irving Berlin's premiere to his new song; Alfred Wallenstein conducting a symphony orchestra, with Lucille Manners, Ross Graham, and Lyn Murray chorus, and Fred Waring's Orchestra. CBS-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, at 10 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski is to conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's Ninth, or "Choral" Symphony, with soloists and the Westminster Choir, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Wednesday

Fred Allen to have Anna May Wong as special guest; college youth from North Carolina University as collegiate guest; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Eddie Cantor to have Errol Flynn as guest; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Jean Sablon, popular singer, to be guest of Ilka Chase; Cbs-WEEI, 9:30.

Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts; and Lynn Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, to be heard in addresses in connection with American Education Week; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music

Frederick Lechner, German baritone, to sing songs by Purcell, Bach, Schubert, and Duparc in CBS's "Songs of the Centuries" musicale; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Thursday

Bing Crosby to have Ruth Hussey of the screen, Joe Di Maggio from baseball, and the Milt Herth Trio, electric organ, piano, and drums, as guest of Music Hall; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Edward Everett Horton and Joan Davis to be guests of Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Donald M. Nelson, director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, to speak before seventeenth New England Conference, in Boston; MBS-WAAB, 3:15.

'The Gondoliers'

Majestic Theater — The Messrs. Shubert present the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company in "The Gondoliers," Louis Kroll, musical director; George Ford, stage manager. Week of Nov. 10, 1941. The cast:

The Duke of Plaza-Toro	Florenz Ames
Luiz	Edward Gamage
The Grand Inquisitor	Robert Pitkin
Marco	Morton Bowe
Giuseppe	Bertram Peacock
Antonio	Edward Platt
Francesco	Lawrence Shindel
Giorgio	John Hendricks
The Duchess	Helen Lanvin
Casilda	Margaret Roy
Gianetta	Kathleen Roche
Tessa	Mary Roche
Fiametta	Grace Garnett
Vittoria	Phyllis Blake
Giulia	Marie Valdes
Inez	Florence Keesel

AMUSEMENTS

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Barbara STANWYCK • Henry FONDA
"YOU BELONG TO ME"
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RONALD REAGAN
"INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON"
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THE IVAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOM'W & THURS., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—*Walter Winchell*
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g Day
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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REDUCED PRICES
EVENINGS: 55c-85c-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20
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"MY MARYLAND"
"One of the Sweetest Love Stories Ever Told"
Thrill to the Inspiring Martial Music of Sigmund Romberg!
With WILL GEER
Dorothy SANDLIN • Walter CASSEL • Hal CONKLIN • Marjorie HAYWARD • Victor MORLEY • Hazel COX • Joe GUTHRIE • George DILL • Norman LAWRENCE • Gynia GRAY • Bert RAEBURN • Louise KIRTLAND • Rowan TUDOR • Phillip TULLY • Frederick STEWART

SHUBERT • Tonight, 8:25 Mat. Tom'w
Seats Now for 3rd Week!
Come Early! Fun Starts at 8 P. M.
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Evgs. (Except Sat.) $3.30-85c. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.75-55c; Sat. Nights, Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, 3.85-55c

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No Performance Wednesday Evening
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
MATS. This Week, Tomorrow and Sat. Next Week, Thurs. and Sat.
Evgs. $3.30-$1.10. All Mats. $2.75-$1.10.

MAJESTIC Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT & THE WILMOT-SULLIVAN OPERA CO. present
THE GONDOLIERS
GRAB THE THRILLING CHORUSES TO THE GONDOLIERS!
EVES. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c. Mats. Wed. 55c, 85c, $1.10; Sat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65.

WILBUR—1 WEEK ONLY | EVES MAT. 8:30 TOM'W
MAX GORDON Presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy by Jerome Chodorov & Joseph Fields
BASED ON STORIES BY SALLY BENSON
Directed by MOSS HART
Evgs., 55c to $2.75; Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

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United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
Continuous • Popular Prices • Midnight Shows

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Statler Hotel—
First concert of the season given under the auspices of the Boston Morning Musicales. Nino Martini, tenor. 11 a. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. No performance Wednesday evening. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Gondoliers," another Gilbert and Sullivan revival presented by the Messrs. Shubert. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Junior Miss," presented by Max Gordon. New comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Philip Ober, Barbara Robbins, Alexander Kirkland, Francesca Bruning, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Matt Briggs, Paula Laurence and Joan Newton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"My Maryland," presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with Will Geer. Opens today with matinee at 2:30. Evening performance at 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Yank in the R.A.F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:20, 5:45, 9:25. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:35, 7:45.

Fenway—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 1, 4, 7, 10. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Kenmore—
"Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 2:45, 6:05, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Brosby, Mary Martin and Rochester. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward and Frances Farmer. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 2:50, 6:20, 8:05. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey, Melvyn Douglas. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 1, 4, 7, 10. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Edmund Lowe. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35. Stage Show: 2:05, 4:15, 6:10, 8:30, 10:40.

Scollay—
"Maltest Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Sailors with Wings." "University of Southern California's Band and Glee Club." "Football Thrills of 1940." "Hollywood Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Radio Quiz Kids," "Pete Smith's Football Thrills," "Latin-American Tours," "Alan Mowbray comedy," "Helen Broderick's Hollywood." Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—
"This Way, please," Fibber McGee and Molly. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35. "Mercy Island." Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 2:15, 4:45, 7:20, 9:50.

Tremont—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. Continuous 1:30-11.

Arlington — Capitol: Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Continuous 1:30-11.
Regent: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Roundup," Richard Arlen. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:05, 6:45, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge Corner: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:05, 6:45, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. Continuous from 1-11.
University: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Gay Vagabond," Roscoe Karns. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 2:33, 5:54, 9:03. "Highway West." 1:18, 4:39, 8.
Codman Square: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:30, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous performance.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:46, 6:46, 9:46. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:06, 5:06, 8:06.
Park: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "When Ladies Meet," Greer Garson. 3:12, 9:27. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:54, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. "Wide Open Town." Continuous 1:30-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 2:30, 8:15. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN — Open - Air Theater: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.
Mystic: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard and Fredric March. 2:05, 5:08, 8:11. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.
Orpheum: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Navy Blues." Jack Oakie. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 4:43, 8:01. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 2:40, 5:58, 9:19.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Time out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Whistling in the Dark." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2, 5:30, 9:10. "The Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 4:15, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. Continuous 1:15-11.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.
Strand: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Harmon of Michigan." Tom Harmon.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Pittsburgh Kid." Billy Conn. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Pittsburgh Kid." Billy Conn. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2 and 8.
Central: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. Continuous 2-11.
Strand: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow." Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Bowery Blitzkrieg." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2:09, 7:34. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Bad Men of Missouri," Denn

Commerce and Finance

President Calls on Congress to Levy Anti-Inflation Taxes

Business and Industry

Defense Hastens Gap Between Economic Practice and Theory

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An interesting, and perhaps significant, aspect of the current economic situation is the growing contrast between economic practice and economic theory. While, under the impact of defense, economic practice is constantly growing more effective, economic theory is rapidly growing more diffuse, contradictory, and out of touch with the practical political facts. For the first time since 1918, economic practice has come to be devoted to true economy, the maximum effective use of the available materials, men, and machinery. As a practical art of getting results, economics has never been more efficient; as a coherent body of principles, it has probably never been in worse shape.

Thus, for example, the division between the "left wing" and the "right wing" of economic theory has never been so complete. It is in sharp contrast to the general agreement of nineteenth-century economists on supposed "first principles." Even the Ricardians and the Marxians were fairly well agreed on the fundamentals; their differences were really over what to do about them. This schism in effect concerned the political side of political economy. But today the schism is equally wide and deep over technical matters, of which three are major—budget balance, the gold standard, and free commodity markets.

Right Wing Position

The right wing or orthodox economists still stand in theory on these major principles. But they certainly speak with little confidence and less effect. Their position is that today's complete violation of these principles must in the end spell bitter economic trouble—but they have been predicting that all along, and the opinion begins to get reminiscent of the dictum once laid down by Harvard College's astronomical department a century and a half ago that, in effect, the old Ptolemaic theory of the heavens (that everything revolved around the earth) was the real fundamental truth, but the Copernican theory was acceptable for practical purposes.

But "left-wing" economic theories of budget, money, and prices, seem almost equally out on a limb. On the budget, the pump-primers like to spend more, but without any apparent yardstick as to how much more; they like deficits, but seem vague about how big the deficits should be.

They don't believe in a return to the gold standard for the time, but are not very clear about whether we should ultimately return to it, or under what circumstances, or what kind of a value-standard might be used instead. As to commodities, they like the "ever-normal granary" idea and seem clear about when it should be used by the Government to accumulate crops, but not when it should distribute them, or what should be the Plimsoll mark or yardstick by which the granary should expand or contract.

As a result, we are running along toward bigger and bigger deficits while the only theory of budget deficits that is at all explicit is the old-fashioned theory that there shouldn't be any. We are also keeping all the gold locked up for so long that practically all the social habits that once gave the gold standard meaning, like the circulation of gold coin, the consumption of gold in the fine arts, and the public reliance on gold as a credit base or a medium of settling balances, are rapidly atrophying. And we are witnessing the Government's rapid accumulation not only of more and more unwieldy holdings of surplus farm products, but also of mounting stockpiles of rubber, tin, and other "strategic materials."

Debt Limit Unknown

Separately, each of these trends runs off into formless and idealess space; in other words, it does not make sense. For no one seems to have an idea of how far the national debt will or should go, nor what an ever-normal granary should amount to, nor whether price control is a good thing permanently, or just for the duration. In other words, there appears to be no "system" to our present economic practice at all; nothing appears related to anything else. It looks like a conglomeration of short-term expedients, any of which, carried on indefinitely, courts disaster.

In contrast, old-fashioned theory and principle on these subjects hung together. Budgets had to be balanced, because otherwise confidence in the gold standard would be upset. Confidence in the gold standard had to be continued, or the whole credit structure would bog down. When it did bog down, confidence had to be reinstated by reaffirming the gold standard, which necessitated a resumption of budget balancing. The Government could not dabble in commodity price-pegging, because that would sooner or later cost too much in terms of money redeemable in gold.

May Happen Again

It must be remembered, however, that these close-knit principles evolved only after the capitalist system had already developed its essential elements—private credit, free commodity markets, the free gold standard, and a limit on official credit (budget balance, no irredeemable paper money). First came the system, then the theory. In the early days of capitalism the advantage of a coherent theory was all on the side of the orthodox, anti-capitalist, right-wing, medieval economists, who had it all worked out from things-as-they-had-been.

So the same thing may happen again—first the practice, then the theory.

Judging by present practice, the theory may be worked out in the 1940's somewhat as follows: The limit on Government deficits should be full-out or capacity operation of industry. The tendency of deficits to produce runaway prices is offset by price controls. Any tendency for the business cycle to appear on the upside in soaring prices will be curbed by such controls, while its appearance on the downside will be curbed by larger deficits. Between these two stabilizing limits, i.e., between the floor and the ceiling, a closer adjustment or stabilizing influence can be effected through public acceptance of certain just and fair price levels, and Government purchase of commodities when they fall below, and sale when they rise above. Thus the ever-normal granaries and stockpiles might come to play the same role in stabilization as the gold reserves used to play.

The probable stumbling block for most people in the way of accepting such a theory (even in the face of its successful practice) is the service on the national debt. It would seem that in time this would become grotesquely burdensome. In practice, this is taken care of by rising taxes on the owners of government obligations. The fear is in effect that a growing "rentier" class would be created. Such a fear is hardly realistic in view of the current slow evaporation of large private estates, and the general trend toward income levelling. Since the Treasury can and does take back in taxes what it pays out in interest, the effect is as though the deficits were being financed with non-interest-bearing notes.

Third Quarter U. S. Rayon Production Makes New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the third quarter of this year rayon yarn production, for the fourth consecutive quarter, broke all previous output records, according to the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Output of domestic yarn for the July-September quarter aggregated 114,200,000 pounds. This total, which exceeded the previous record of 112,000,000 pounds reported for the April-June quarter by only 2 per cent, nevertheless was 23 per cent greater than the production reported for the third quarter of 1940.

The new record, states the publication, was made possible by an increase in the output of viscose-cuprammonium yarns, for which a new high total of 73,400,000 pounds was reported, accomplished primarily by a further increase in the average denier of yarn spun.

Acetate yarn production declined slightly in the September quarter as compared with the June quarter due to a reduction in the size of the average denier of yarn spun, which in turn reflected the prevailing tight supply conditions for some of the raw materials used in acetate yarn manufacturing.

Food Costs Rise 0.8 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureaou of Labor Statistics reports that food costs had increased 0.8 per cent between Sept. 16 and Oct. 14, an advance which the bureau said was somewhat more moderate than during other recent months.

Most food prices were up, the report showed, except for meats and certain fresh vegetables, such as cabbage and spinach, which were seasonably lower.

The bureau's index of retail food costs on Oct. 14 stood at 111.6 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, the highest level since January, 1931. The increase was 16 per cent over October, 1940.

Leading advances were lard, 67 per cent; shortening in cartons, 51 per cent; fresh green beans, 49 per cent; whole ham, 34 per cent; and salt pork, 31 per cent. Such foods as pork chops, sliced bacon, eggs, oranges and coffee showed increases of 25 to 30 per cent.

Output of Ethyl Alcohol From Raw Sugar Permitted

WASHINGTON (AP) — On the ground that there is danger of a shortage of anti-freeze and industrial solvents, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has approved the production of nearly 4,000,000 gallons of high-cost ethyl alcohol from raw sugar.

Permission was granted the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company of Philadelphia to manufacture the alcohol and sell it at prices double the present maximum.

Government experts estimate that consumers will need all the ethyl alcohol obtainable, from any source, and the Publicker output is expected to increase total supplies about 10 per cent. It is the only large company not now operating at capacity.

United Aircraft Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. directors have declared a dividend of $2 a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. This disbursement will bring payments for the year to $4 a share compared with $3.50 in 1940.

President Asks New Taxes To Bar Inflation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today weighed a request from President Roosevelt for immediate action on a big anti-inflation tax program, but members seemed disposed to defer the problem until after the House acts on pending price control legislation.

In private expressions of opinion, committeemen said that the price control measure was anti-inflationary in purpose and that the regulations it finally contains would help to decide what further precautions against inflation should go into a new tax bill.

Two Weeks' Delay Possible

If the committee formally adopts that attitude, a delay of two weeks on the President's appeal seemed likely. The House will be occupied tomorrow and Thursday with consideration of Senate changes in Neutrality Act revision legislation, and the Price Control Bill heads the calendar after that.

President Roosevelt appealed for speedy consideration of a tax program in a letter to Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the committee, which decides on all new revenue measures. The Committee last week postponed consideration of the Treasury's proposed new $4,850,000,000 tax program, but Mr. Roosevelt did not refer specifically to this set of recommendations.

The President's letter and Mr. Doughton's reply were made public by the White House last night.

"It seems clear," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "that if we are to prevent a further sharp increase in the cost of living and in the cost of the defense program itself, we must take immediate steps to absorb a large amount of purchasing power through additional taxes, and incidentally, to pay cash for greater part of our defense production."

Taxes Complement Control

It should be remembered, he continued, that "taxation is a necessary complement of price control legislation because the continuing effectiveness of price control is largely dependent upon the restriction of the demand for goods."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed the view that inflation in itself was "a most inequitable form of taxation" and said he very much feared "that unless we start within two or three months to withdraw through taxes a larger part of the current national income, an even greater part may evaporate through inflation, and the upward spiral may gain such momentum that it will be difficult to regulate, despite all efforts through price control and similar measures."

Mr. Doughton, in his reply, agreed that "the dangers of inflation must be of immediate concern to all of us," but he added that the price control bill would require "the full time and effort of the entire (House) membership" for the moment.

Speaking of shelving of the Treasury program, Representative Doughton wrote that the committee last week "temporarily deferred" action on it—and he underlined the words "temporarily deferred."

Bank Failures Cut to Lowest Level in History

WASHINGTON (AP)—The defense boom is credited with cutting bank failures to about the lowest level in history.

Chairman Leo Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said in an interview that only six small banks with $2,681,000 deposits among them had failed this year.

Although the insurance system has held down bank failures ever since it was created January 1, 1934, bank failures still have been running close to sixty a year.

Last year, the number fell to 2, and this year's total may not be more than six.

Oil Trade Asked Not to Raise Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has requested crude oil producers, refiners, and marketers to refrain from further price increase.

Mr. Henderson sent telegrams to all principal producers and purchasers of crude oil asking them to hold purchase prices to the level prevailing on October 1. The step, he announced, would "formalize" relations between the companies and the office of price administration.

Letters were sent to the larger marketers of gasoline and other refined products asking them to make no price advances in petroleum or petroleum products.

New 'Investor's Tax Kit' Issued by Merrill Lynch

An "Investor's Tax Kit" has been prepared by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane as a special service to customers and is available for distribution on request.

The Tax Kit contains several helpful features, including a discussion of intelligent handling of capital gains and losses for tax purposes by Dr. Jules I. Bogen, noted investment authority; an analysis of income tax problems for 1942 by the firm's research department; a brief resume of the new revenue law; and a convenient work-sheet for computing capital gains and losses, both potential and already realized.

Pacific War Clouds Major Threat to U. S. Tin Supplies

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Tin Mining in the Federated Malay States

Mining tin at Tai Ping. The Malay States are one of the principal sources of tin in the world.

This is the eighth of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON — The United States consumes more than 100,000 tons of tin a year. Last year 44 tons, were produced domestically mostly from Alaska. That leaves 99,996 tons to be imported and that's the reason American tin men watch anxiously every time war clouds loom up in the Pacific. For trouble in the Pacific, at Singapore or in the Netherlands Indies, might mean drastic curtailment of the Nation's tin supply.

Singapore is the heart of the tin world. Of the 124,810 long tons of tin imported into the United States in 1940, 96,454 came from the British Malay States where Singapore is located and 12,101 tons from the near-by Netherlands Indies.

While small amounts of tin are used industrially in the manufacture of bronze and other alloys, and for solder, type metal, and foil, more than half the total annual consumption goes into that standby of American life, the tin can.

Importance of Tin Can

Of course the tin can isn't all tin; it is a thin sheet of steel with an even thinner coating of tin, but so important is the "tin" can to the American way of living that this country regularly uses more than half the world's production. The United States produced more than 17,000,000,000 tin-coated cans in 1940.

The trouble is not that tin is a neglected metal in the United States. The country just doesn't have any ore. A thorough investigation by the United States Bureau of Mines resulted in this report, issued in March, 1941:

"These early results tend to strengthen the conviction that no appreciable part of the tin required by American industry can be supplied from known domestic sources, regardless of how great the stringency or how high the price."

While the uses of tin are not as varied as are some other metals, it is of vital importance in its various fields. This table shows how tin is used in an average year:

	Per Cent
Tin plate	40.4
Solder	21.8
Babbitt metal	7.2
Bronze	6.8
Collapsible tubes	5.9
Tinning	3.1
Type metal	1.9
All other uses	12.9

The manufacture of tin cans consumes 90 per cent of the tin plate and a large percentage of the solder made with tin.

Faced with the possibility of an interruption of tin supplies from overseas, the Government not long ago decided to do something about it—and did.

Over Year's Supply in U. S.

At the begining of 1940, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department started to acquire a stockpile of tin. So did the Navy. The result is that these and other governmental agencies and private purchasers now have more than a year's supply of tin on hand in the United States. Of the total, the Government now holds 21,419 long tons of tin in storage which will be held for at least three years after Jan. 1, 1941, as a permanent "crisis" supply.

The new American smelter now under construction at Texas City, Texas, owned by a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and managed by Dutch East Indies interests, will supplement importations. It will have an estimated capacity of 18,000 tons, about 15 per cent of the annual national consumption, when it is completed early in 1942.

Corner on Supply

The Texas City smelter will also provide a market for South American ores, chiefly from Bolivia. With its European markets cut off because of the war, Bolivia faced a domestic crisis until the United States stepped in and contracted for the bulk of its ores. It was practical "Good Neighborliness."

The method being used at present amounts to a virtual corner on tht world's tin supply. Before the outbreak of the war, European smelters refined the bulk of South American tin. With these closed down, imports into the United States have mounted steadily. This is how the figures on imports appear:

	Tons
1939	70,104
1940	124,710
1941 (est.)	150,000
1942 (est.)	165,000

If the 1941 estimated importation holds true throughout the year, the United States may easily absorb two-thirds of the total world production, estimated at 230,000 tons.

How would the United States send food to England without tin cans? How would American ships at sea, so vital to world communications, keep going without canned food?

Faced with these questions, the Conservation Unit of the Office of Production Management moved, in April, 1941, to make a further saving in the use of tin. Can-making companies were consulted and an agreement promptly was reached reducing by 10 per cent the amount of tin in a can. This can be done in 95 per cent of the cans in use without danger of contamination. The amount of tin was not reduced in cans holding certain types of foods. In addition, makers of collapsible tubes were asked to substitute tin-lined tubes for ones of pure tin for shaving soaps and the like.

Further economies in the use of tin are being studied.

Forecast Puts 1941 Corn Crop Largest In Last Nine Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has boosted its 1941 corn crop forecast to 2,675,373,000 bushels, the largest since 1932.

Based on Nov. 1 conditions, this was 2 per cent higher than the corn production estimate of a month ago. The 1940 crop was 2,449,200,000 bushels and the average during the 10-year period 1930-39 was 2,307,452,000.

The monthly crop report said the per-acre yield of corn would average 31.1 bushels, the second highest on record.

Commenting generally on the agricultural situation, the department declared crop production would be "close to top records, notwithstanding the shortage of labor that is beginning to be felt and recent weather difficulties."

State Sales' Tax on Defense Work Upheld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today sales and use taxes imposed by a State on national defense contracts executed on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

Chief Justice Harlan Stone delivered the decisions, applying specifically to assessments by Alabama on contractors engaged in construction work for the Federal Government at Fort McClellan. No dissent was announced. Justice Jackson did not participate.

The Justice Department estimated that such taxes, if sustained, might cost the Government as much as $100,000,000 a year throughout the United States and would amount to $28,000,000 on contracts already let.

Alabama officials contended the construction was done by independent contractors who were not agents or instrumentalities of the United States. The Alabama Supreme Court set aside the taxes.

Alabama sought to collect $1,372 for sales taxes on lumber sold by King & Boozer of Anniston to Dunn Construction Company, Inc., and John S. Hodgson and Company, Birmingham contractors operating under an agreement with the Government.

A $51 use tax was assessed on purchases of roofing material made outside the state by Dunn and Hodgson.

Each tax was two per cent of the sales price.

Chief Justice Stone said the sales tax, collected from the buyer, did not infringe any constitutional immunity of the United States from state taxation.

G. M. October Sales Of Cars 103,854; 196,016 Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Motors Corporation reported its sale of cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in October totaled 103,854 units against 186,016 in October last year. Sales in September of this year were 52,829 units.

Consumer sales in the first 10 months of 1941 were 1,820,249 against 1,471,210 for the same 10 months of 1940.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 162,543 in October compared with 207,934 in the same month last year. September sales were 81,169. Dealer total for the first 10 months was 1,796,455 against 1,457,817 for the like period a year ago.

October sales of General Motors cars and trucks in the United States and Canada, including export shipments, were 179,120 against 226,169 in October, 1940, and 89,300 in September, 1941. For the first 10 months sales were 1,964,233 against 1,584,326 a year ago.

Roosevelt Asks United Effort In Steel Industry for Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that "no greater call has ever been made" on any industry than is required of the steel industry in providing the backbone of the American defense effort and meeting the steel needs of the nations fighting the Axis.

The President's message was sent to William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, to be read to steel executives gathered in Washington for a one-day's conference with defense officials.

'Work With Labor'

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to the steelmen to "set aside any individualistic interest" and said he was confident they would "work witn labor to meet this test."

"I am equally as positive that labor will work with the executives, for that purpose is mutual—the protection of the lives and homes of the American people and of every free home on earth," the message continued.

Besides steel for this nation's armed forces, Mr. Roosevelt said, the industry must meet, in time, the needs of Great Britain, Canada, Russia, China, and "all other forces determined to defeat the Axis powers." In addition, he said, the steel mills must maintain essential civilian industries and those of Latin America.

"No greater call has ever been made," the President said, "on any industrial group than is now required of the steel industry. The initiative, the energy and the resourcefulness of every man in every capacity from the senior executives through every type of labor must concentrate upon these objectives, primary of which, of course, are the requirements of our Army, our Navy, and our Maritime Commission."

Caled by OPM

The Armistice Day meeting was called by OPM to unfold to steelmen the problems confronting the defense program with respect to iron and steel, to lay out the anticipated steel needs of 1942, and to obtain from the executives ideas for the stimulation of production.

On the list of speakers, besides Mr. Knudsen, were his co-director of OPM, Sidney Hillman; Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson; Materials Director W. L. Batt; Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, and Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

More Latin American Trades Blacklisted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has added 653 names to a blacklist of business enterprises and individuals in Latin America whom it accuses of "acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy."

In announcing this the Department also removed 59 of the names earlier listed. This made the total 1,523.

The listing prevents the shipping of articles under export control to the firms or individuals without a specific government license.

Of the additions 232 were in Guatemala, mainly coffee or other plantations.

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Mine Peace or Strike—Decision Up to Lewis

Continued from Page 1

if a strike is called. Nobody minimizes this difficulty.

The 53,000 miners in the captive coal mines owned by the steel companies have been loyal to Mr. Lewis, as have the 330,000 other miners covered by the Appalachian agreement. These workers have followed Mr. Lewis through thick and thin. For the most part they are impervious to the editorial attacks upon him, for he has always been under editorial attack. They identify themselves with Mr. Lewis, and he has brought them higher wages, shorter hours and made of them the strongest union in the country.

There is only one man whom many of them regard with greater respect than Mr. Lewis, and that is President Roosevelt. Most of them voted for President Roosevelt in 1940 when Mr. Lewis tried to deliver them to Wendell Willkie. Under these conditions, and in a battleground which Mr. Lewis himself chooses, it may become a struggle between these two men for the workers' support. Such a struggle, however, might have a very bad effect on labor morale and national unity.

Half a dozen other factors complicate the situation. An analysis of the 9-to-2 vote of the Mediation Board shows that all three representatives of the public voted against the miners' demands. None of the three, Chairman William H. Davis, Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, and Charles E. Wyzanski, attorney and former solicitor (1933-35) of the Labor Department, can be accused of hostility to labor.

The four employers' representatives voted against the union shop, as had been expected. But in addition, of the four remaining members, two representing the American Federation of Labor and two the C. I. O., the two A. F. of L. members voted against Mr. Lewis. Only the two C. I. O. members voted for the union shop. The circumstances of this A. F. of L. vote are likely to cause bitterness in the C. I. O. and revive the factionalism in the divided labor movement.

Ten days ago, George L. Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., made the motion in the Mediation Board to favor the Lewis demand. But yesterday William A. Calvin of the boilermakers' union, who served in Mr. Meany's place cast a vote against the C. I. O. Mr. Meany was then supported by James Wilson, an A. F. of L. alternate. But yesterday George Q. Lynch, President of the Pattern Makers' League, voted against Mr. Lewis in Mr. Wilson's place. Mr. Lynch takes the view that it is dangerous for labor to accept the union shop when forced by the Government, as opening the way to Government control of unions.

There is a wide feeling in labor and New Deal circles that Mr. Lewis has a strong case for his original union shop demand, but that he has prejudiced it by his subsequent actions. The Appalachian agreement provides a closed shops for all the other coal mines. There seems no logical reason to exclude the "captive" mines owned by the steel companies on this issue, since the steel companies have accepted all the other wages and hours provisions of the agreement. The 53,000 miners and 95 per cent organized. These details are important if any consideration of the situation by the coal miners if Mr. Lewis calls a strike.

Important also is the long record of bloodshed and bitterness in the struggle to unionize the "captive" mines, which has made the steel companies notorious with the miners, and has emotionalized the whole dangerous situation.

For a man of Mr. Lewis' forensic skill there is plenty to appeal to if it comes to a showdown with President Roosevelt.

Leadership at Stake

The future of Mr. Lewis now appears to be at stake. Last year he declined to run for re-election as President of the C. I. O., which he was instrumental in founding, having pledged himself to abstain if Mr. Willkie were defeated. Though no longer President, his leadership of C. I. O.'s most powerful union, his personal friendship with Philip Murray, who is also a United Mine Workers Vice-President, and his acquaintance with other union leaders gives him a position of first importance. He has been luke-warm to the defense effort, and still clings to the thesis of business-as-usual. Recently, however, his daughter Kathryn Lewis, who reflects her father's viewpoint, has withdrawn from the America First Committee.

Mr. Lewis is animated by a deep and bitter hostility to President Roosevelt, whom he first supported for President and then broke with. Mr. Lewis has extended his hostility to Sidney Hillman, head of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who was picked by Mr. Roosevelt as Co-Director of the Office of Production Management. Last year's C. I. O. convention turned into a contest between the Hillman faction and the Lewis faction with occasional indications that the C. I. O. would fly apart. Now the fight is likely to be revived in full fury at Detroit.

Difficult Choice

If Mr. Lewis calls a strike he will go to the C. I. O. convention with the onus of having precipitated a struggle in the midst of the national emergency. His whole relationship to the defense effort will be dramatized. On the other hand, if he bows to the Mediation Board he will lose "face" with his followers and the question will be asked why he forced the issue to such a critical state in the first place.

Mr. Lewis brooded today at his home in Alexandria, Va., and withheld comment on the 9-to-2 decision.

No statement was made at the White House, either. Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to take strong action, even to commandeering the mines if necessary to keep them open. The weakness in his position is that if the miners refuse to work, output, at the least, is apt to fall. The coal strike this spring depleted normal reserves. Army officers sent to Pittsburgh last night were reported to be gathering maps of "captive" mines.

Mr. Murray was a White House luncheon guest yesterday. He was one the two C. I. O. representatives on the Mediation Board who voted in the minority for the union shop. It is assumed that he knew what was coming and talked over the consequences with the President. If so he had no effect on the result, and the Board seems to have acted without presidential interference. Mr. Murray announced a press conference this afternoon at 5:30.

The other C. I. O. leader who voted in the minority with Mr. Murray was Thomas Kennedy, Secretary Treasurer of the United Mine Workers. He conferred briefly with President Roosevelt at noon today and said afterwards that the talk related to "some personal business."

The coal crisis, though most immediate, is only one of the labor problems pressing for decision. A railroad strike has been set for Dec. 5. On the other hand the Pacific coast situation grew less tense as A. F. of L. building trades executives outlawed a strike of 3,000 builders at San Diego and ordered them back to work pending mediation. The Navy Department moved energetically to meet the threatened stoppage.

Meanwhile only the signal to go was needed from the White House to enact far-reaching restrictive legislation directed against strikes and trade unions. The coal crisis has revived the whole subject though it is acknowledged the legislation cannot be passed without Roosevelt approval.

Text of President's Speech To Nation on Armistice Day

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Armistice Day address follows:

Among the great days of national remembrance, none is more deeply moving to Americans of our generation than the eleventh of November, the anniversary of the Armistice of 1918, the day sacred to the memory of those who gave their lives in the war which that day ended.

Our observance of this anniversary has a particular significance in the year 1941.

For we are able today as we were not always able in the past to measure our indebtedness to those who died.

A few years ago, even a few months, we questioned, some of us, the sacrifice they had made. Standing near to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Sergeant York of Tennessee, on a recent day spoke to such questioners. "There are those in this country today," said Sergeant York, "who ask me and other veterans of World War Number One 'what did it get you?'"

Today we know the answer—all of us. All who search their hearts in honesty and candor know it.

The Reason for Sacrifice

We know that these men died to save their country from a terrible danger of that day. We know, because we face that danger once again on this day.

"What did it get you?"

People who asked that question of Sergeant York and his comrades forgot the one essential fact which every man who looks can see today.

They forgot that the danger which threatened this country in 1917 was real—and that the sacrifice of those who died averted that danger.

Because the danger was overcome they were unable to remember that the danger had been present.

Because our armies were victorious they demanded why our armies had fought.

Because our freedom was secure they took the security of our freedom for granted and asked why those who died to save it should have died at all.

"What did it get you?"

"What was there in it for you?"

Defense of Liberty

If our armies of 1917 and 1918 had lost there would not have been a man or woman in America who would have wondered why the war was fought. The reasons would have faced us everywhere. We would have known why liberty is worth defending as those alone whose liberty is lost can know it. We would have known why tyranny is worth defeating as only those whom tyrants rule can know.

But because the war had been won we forgot, some of us, that the war might have bene lost.

Whatever we knew or thought we knew a few years or months ago, we know now that the danger of brutality and tyranny and slavery to freedom-loving peoples can be real and terrible.

We know why these men fought to keep our freedom—and why the wars that save a people's liberties are wars worth fighting and worth winninng—and at any price.

"What did it get you?"

The men of France, prisoners in their cities, victims of searches and of seizures without law, hostages for the safety of their masters' lives, robbed of their harvests, murdered in their prisons—the men of France would know the answer to that question. They know now what a former victory of freedom against tyranny was worth.

They Know the Answer

The Czechs too know the answer. The Poles. The Danes. The Dutch. The Serbs. The Belgians. The Norwegians. The Greeks.

We know it now.

We know that it was, in literal truth, to make the world safe for democracy that we took up arms in 1917. It was, in simple truth and in literal fact, to make the world habitable for decent and self-respecting men that those whom we now remember gave their lives. They died to prevent then the very thing that now, a quarter century later, has happened from one end of Europe to the other.

Now that it has happened we know in full the reason why they died.

We know also what obligation and duty their sacrifice imposes upon us. They did not die to make the world safe for decency and self-respect for five years or ten or maybe twenty. They died to make it safe. And if, by some fault of ours who lived beyond the war, its safety has again been threatened then the obligation and the duty are ours. It is in our charge now, as it was America's charge after the civil war, to see to it "that these dead shall not have died in vain." Sergeant York spoke thus of the cynics and doubters: "The thing they forget is that liberty and freedom and democracy are so very precious that you do not fight to win them once and stop. Liberty and freedom and democracy are prizes awarded only to them and then keep fighting those peoples who fight to win eternally to hold them."

The people of America agree with that. They believe that liberty is worth fighting for. And if they are obliged to fight they will fight eternally to hold it.

This duty we owe, not to ourselves alone, but to the many dead who died to gain our freedom for us—and to make the world a place where freedom can live and grow into the ages.

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ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES *(Continued)*

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H. P. WRIGLEY M.P.S. WOOD ST., St. Annes-on-Sea Tel. 503 *For all your requirements that war time permits.*

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Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.0 Settees from £8.19.0 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0 80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

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KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER 3

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FOR GOOD FURS Consult a Practical Furrier Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc. Hilda Common 44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 6 Tel. 34548

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ENGLAND

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Throughout the Reigns of many Kings and various wars The Rochdale Rubber Co. has been noted for quality and value in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rainwear Every type of Waterproof and Raincoat stocked *Agents for Burberry & Aquascutum* 17, Drake Street, Rochdale

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FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service* Agencies for Well Known Brands *Including* PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY *Repairs Prompt Service* 934 Ecclesall Road

22331—Phone HALLAMSHIRE COAL 14 Wharf St.

T. J. C. COE *Silver Hill Store* We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

Alfred Grindrod & Co. for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY 122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

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BURSTON & NIXSON LTD. Family Grocery Stores 41, LONDON STREET *Highest Quality and Efficient Service* Phone 2153 Est. 1881

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FLORENCE DAWBER *Gowns, Coats Millinery, etc.* 98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT 'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

BAXTER & CO. *Printers and Stationers* Wide Range of Seasonable Gifts Christmas Cards and Calendars Fountain Pens Are Our Speciality Repairs on the Premises Wedding Stationery 14, Bridge St., Stockport Tel. STO. 4301

FLEMING *Hosier and Outfitter* Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc. USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS 10, Underbank, Stockport. Tel. 2890

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SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women. BOROUGH MARKET

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING (All Systems) A. E. Challenger & Co. Hot Water Supply Plumbing Swinegate, York Tel. 3934

Subscription THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue. RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12 NAME _____ STREET and NUMBER _____ CITY and STATE _____ MC-2 Coupon

Scotland

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Fill Your Cellars and Ensure Comfort Now Quotations for any quantity ANDREW STEWART *Coal Merchant* Heriothill Depot, Warrision Road Tel. 23890

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Phone Douglas 4275 John Adams MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST 212 NORTH STREET, C. 3.

TIES	Good selection from 2/6
SOCKS	Plain or fancy from 2/6
SHIRTS	Newest designs from 10/6
UNDERWEAR	from 5/6
PYJAMAS	Newest patterns from 12/6
MEN'S GLOVES	from 7/6
MEN'S HANDKS.	1/-
LADIES' HANDKS.	1/-
SCARVES	4/11

PULLOVERS We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers: Pullovers and Scarves in Stock.

NEW SEASONS FURWEAR Delightful New Creations in Mink, Ermine, Persian and Indian Lamb, Canadian and Russian Squirrel, etc.

COUPAR LIMITED *The Fur House* 241, Sauchiehall Street Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 2389

A. GARDNER & SON Limited Established 1832 The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited. *Estimates Free* 36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

ELECTRICAL Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied. HUGH M. FULTON 300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E. Bridgeton 2867-8

RESTAURANTS at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers. WENDY'S

WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

RADIO NEW SEASON'S MODELS All wave receivers from 8 gns. J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO. 226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr. 5 Gilmour St., Paisley

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SAY IT WITH FLOWERS *No Coupons Required at* MARY FOX 312, Argyle Street and 194, London Road, S. E.

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M. & N. PEASTON Designers 21 Brougham Street *One minute from Princes Pier* THE STUDIO Arts and Crafts *Artists Material Picture Framing*

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting THE NORMAN SERVICE 87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh Tel. 95 *Alterations—Repairs Cleaning of every kind*

Every Purchase Counts Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Night Patrol

(London Daily Telegraph)

Night after night during the battle of the bombs, the Rev. Arthur Wellesley Orr, Vicar of St. Paul's, Kingston-on-Thames, put on his steel helmet, mounted a bicycle and pedalled composedly round his parish to help in the work of saving lives.

A sort of free-lance warden, taking the whole parish as his sector, he went about among explosions and fires, crawling into shattered homes to tend the wounded, arranging evacuation, finding shelter for those whose homes had gone, and never thinking that he was playing a hero's part.

So he was a surprised man yesterday when the postman brought a letter which told him: "The King has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be an additional Member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire."

He is 55, a tall straight figure with good-humoured eyes. When the war began he told himself that he must never leave his parish, and he has not spent a night away from it since. For several weeks, when the raids were at their worst, he did not once take his clothes off at night.

Soon he became so well known among the Civil Defence workers that they wanted him for their chaplain. He is proud of that honourary post.

Last night's Gazette, announcing his honour said: "The vicar has been instrumental in saving many lives, and has done much to alleviate the suffering of air-raid victims."

James William Coulthard, 18, a Liverpool furniture salesman, A.R.P. messenger and street fire-watcher, is awarded the George Medal for his gallantry in burrowing through the debris of a burning house to reach eight persons trapped in a cellar.

Wood Is Permanent

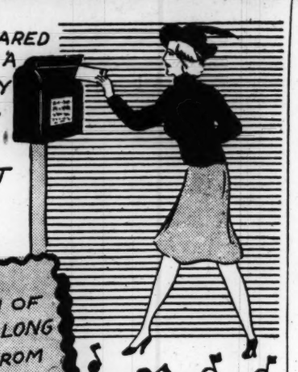
Wood kept dry, say Government experts, is a permanent building material; there is no true "dry rot," and fungi cannot grow in wood containing less than 20 per cent moisture.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The University of North Carolina.
2. A British measure, usually fourteen pounds.
3. Panama.
4. Built for power, on the Spokane River, Washington; 247 feet high.
5. A small fresh-water fish of the Old World.
6. Japan.
7. Northeastern New Jersey and southwestern occupied France.
8. Southern Russia; the principal tributary of the Don, 650 miles long.
9. Capital of the island of Martinique, French West Indies.
10. South Dakota.

FACTS AND FIGURES


MAIL IMPROPERLY PREPARED AND ADDRESSED CAUSES A LOSS OF APPROXIMATELY $4,500,000 ANNUALLY TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND USERS OF THE MAILS.
IT'S A FACT A FREIGHT TRAIN OF 261,432 CARS - NEARLY LONG ENOUGH TO STRETCH FROM N.Y. TO ENGLAND-WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY THE FOOD SUPPLIES TO U.S. PORTS FOR SHIPMENT TO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1942
MUSIC IS NOW BEING USED IN DEFENSE PLANTS TO SPEED PRODUCTION
TRADEMARKS TO IDENTIFY GOODS WERE USED IN ANCIENT EGYPT AND POMPEII
TM VESUVIUS BRAND
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K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

THERE are two kinds of discontent in this world: the discontent that works, and the discontent that wrings its hands. The first gets what it wants, and the second loses what it has.—GORDON GRAHAM.

Brevities

Grit: It has become so that a public servant is one who insists on being served by the public.

Detroit News: A watch weighing four pounds, five ounces, is on show at an Eastern exhibition of antique timepieces. It dates from an earlier day, when time hung heavily.—H. V. Wade.

Balloon Air Line

The Soviet Union is the only country that operates a regular air line service by lighter-than-air craft. Moscow is linked by a dirigible line with Sverdlovsk, the important industrial metropolis of the Urals. For about four years the semirigid DP-9s have been in use there. They are filled with non-inflammable helium (the U. S. S. R. is the only country, aside from the United States, that has its own deposits of this gas in adequate quantities). The comfortable passenger gondolas have sleeping accommodations for 16.

All captains and co-pilots of lighter-than-air ships are graduate engineers. A good many pilots, navigators, and mechanics on these lines, as well as on regular air lines, are women. In Moscow there is a school for advanced training of both male and female dirigible personnel.—Aviation Magazine.

Where Would You Find—

1. The college football team known as the "Tarheels"?
2. A weight known as a stone?
3. A republic where the tamborito is the national dance?
4. Long Lake Dam?
5. A loach?
6. The country of which Lieutenant General Hideki Tojo is Premier?
7. A city named Bayonne in the United States, and one in Europe?
8. The Donets River?
9. Fort de France?
10. The home State of Senator Chandler Gurney?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

But they that wait upon the LORD shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.—ISA. 40:31.

In Lighter Vein

Off Went the Letter

Mr. Jones ordered a kitchen range from a mail-order catalogue. When the stove arrived he could not find two of the lids, so he sat down and wrote a letter to the company complaining about the missing items. When he had finished his letter he added a P. S., which read:

"While I was writing this letter my wife found the missing lids."

Restful

A young author was introduced to a Hollywood film critic. The writer's first picture had just been shown, and he asked the critic what his opinion was.

"It was refreshing," returned the critic. "Very refreshing."

"Say, that's swell," beamed the author. "Did you really find it so refreshing?"

"Absolutely," was the reply. "I felt like a new man when I woke up."—Grit.

Not So Good

While visiting in New York a number of years ago, Charlie Chaplin took a walk through the East Side. As he picked his way along the crowded streets, he came upon a circle of youngsters who were laughing and applauding vigorously. Curious, he pushed his way through the mob and discovered the reason for the hilarity.

In the middle of the group was a youngster, dressed in a battered derby, oversize shoes, and sporting a cane, giving an imitation of the pantomimist himself. Amused, Chaplin entered the ring, took the hat and cane from the boy, and began to shuffle about in his own inimitable manner. The crowd watched disinterestedly. After a couple of minutes, the original entertainer tapped him on the shoulder.

"Not bad, mister," he commented, "but you don't know how to use your feet."—Chicago Daily News.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

The Common Good

Do you remember that when our national government was founded the statesmen of Europe scoffed at the idea of giving the masses full participation in affairs of state? They said, "Let the people rule? Why, the people won't rule."

The events of the intervening years would seem to support this assertion, but this evidence is only superficial. We have attained the **right** to rule, but we have not learned **how** to rule.

It is the task of this generation to learn this lesson.

Each one of our voluntary organizations is a miniature republic. By intelligent participation in its affairs we learn to manipulate the small model and so learn to understand the great machine which we call government.

The principles underlying both are identical.

It is the task of this generation to supply every member of the body politic with the tools for participation in public affairs; to teach them the fundamental principles on which government is founded; to think in terms of the common good and to apply all this equipment to the common good.

* * *

Question: 1. A quorum being present, a meeting was called to order. A little later some of the members went away. Can this meeting continue to transact business? 2. When is the motion to lay on the table in order?

Answer: 1. No. A meeting can transact business only when a quorum is actually present. An article on "Quorum" is ready for publication and will appear shortly. 2. The motion to lay on the table is in order at any time if no motion of higher rank is pending. There are only three motions that can take precedence over the motion to lay on the table:

(A) The motion to adjourn.
(B) The motion to fix the time to which to adjourn.
(C) The motion calling for the previous question.

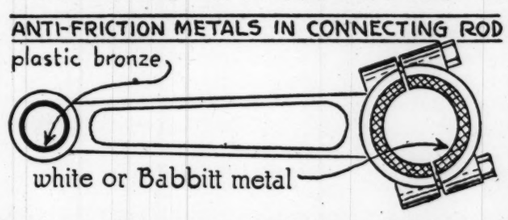
Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Anti-Friction Metals Are?

Anti-friction metals are a group of alloys for use in bearings to reduce friction. It is a demonstrable fact that in general there is less friction between dissimilar metals than between identical metals. A shaft of steel in a bearing of steel, for instance develops more friction than the same steel shaft in a bearing of bronze. Anti-friction metals take advantage of this fact.



Also, while theoretically the best bearing metal would be the hardest one obtainable, actually even the apparently mirror-smooth surfaces of both the shaft and the bearing have microscopic irregularities which reduce the amount of surface in actual contact, causing undue heating and wear.

Anti-friction metals meet this problem to some degree by being soft enough to take the exact form of the shaft against which they are fitted, yet hard enough to keep their shape against the pressures to which they are subjected.

Two main types of anti-friction metals have been developed. One type consists of a soft matrix in which are imbedded particles of a hard compound which crystallized during the cooling of the mixture. Babbitt metal is an example of this type and is the original anti-friction metal. It was invented in 1839 by Isaac Babbitt and was composed of copper, antimony, and tin. Babbitt metal melts and pours at moderate temperatures and the antimony it contains causes it to expand on cooling, resulting in a tight fit in the bearing. Today, however, the original Babbitt metal has been supplanted by more scientifically proportioned combinations of metals.

The second type of anti-friction metals consists of a network of hard metal, filled with a soft metal which reduces friction. Such metals are called plastic bronzes. These have a copper base and include tin and sometimes zinc, nickel, antimony, or phosphorus. They are not as soft as Babbitt metals, but are more durable and stand shock and heavy pressures better.—W. P. Keasbey

Soldier Shows

Over 1,000 separate shows were given before soldier audiences totaling more than 3,000,000 during summer and fall months this year.

Egone

Native of Tyrol

This striking photograph, filled with interesting detail, was snapped with a Contax I, Sonnar 5 cm, exposure was 1/100 of a second at f 6. Agfa Isopan film was used.

Daily Anecdote

His Good Deed

At a Boy Scout dinner in Australia, Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, was asked by an artist, who had sketched him, to sign the portrait.

"No," said Baden-Powell. "If I took my pencil out of my pocket I would be unable to put it back for five years."

Unruffled, the artist eyed him and said, "Lord Baden-Powell, have you done today's good deed yet?"

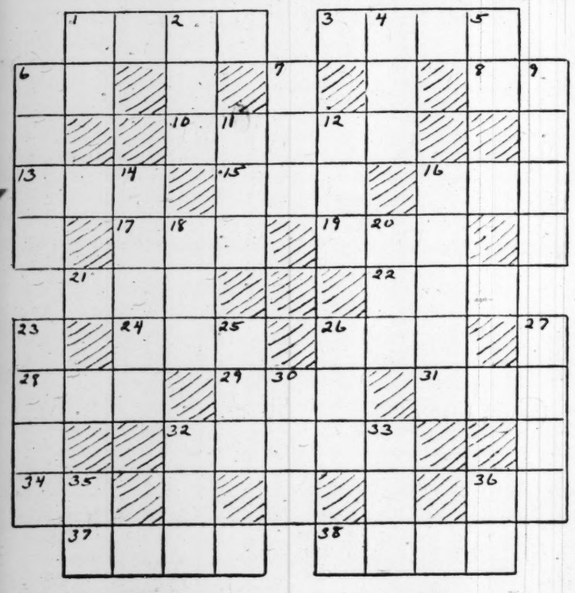
"As a matter of fact," Baden-Powell admitted, "I haven't." And he signed.

Room to Expand

Only 11 per cent of Argentina is actually under cultivation, yet over 95 per cent of its exports are comprised of agricultural and pastoral products, according to a booklet issued by the Pan American Union.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Thailand was formerly called what?
3—Who is author of "Mother India"?
6—You and I.
8—What is symbol for zirconium?
10—Who is heroine of Longfellow's "Golden Legend"?
13—Female kangaroo is called what?
15—Who is Roman goddess of the harvest?
16—Possessive pronoun.
17—A wood often used for bows in old English days.
19—What rhymes with "ten" in "One, Two, Buckle My Shoe"?
21—Every one.
22—What is a cutting tool used in shaping and finishing timber?
24—Bark of what tree is very useful?
26—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
28—What metal is used in coating other metals?
29—What is an artificial language?
31—Candlenut tree is what?
32—Who is author of "Turnabout"?
34—Musical note.
36—Concerning.
37—We often speak of something as being a "——— days' wonder."
38—What London street (now called Milton) was famous for literary hacks and inferior literary publications?

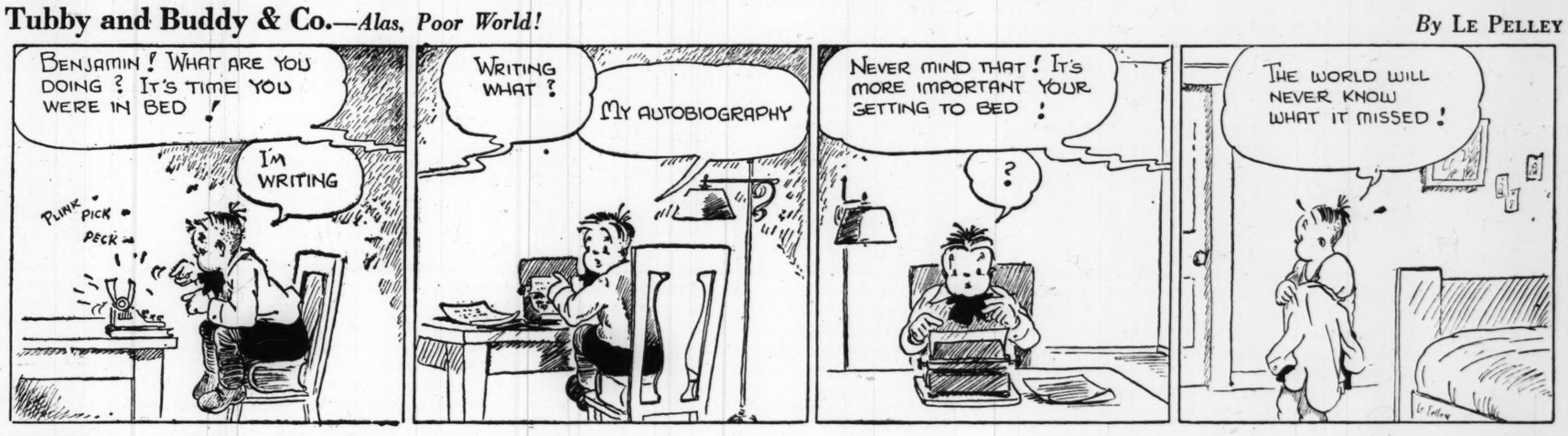
Down

1—Symbol for selenium is what?
2—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
4—Era.
5—Frank Baum wrote of what marvelous land?
6—Who is a character in "Our Mutual Friend"?
7—What is a species of Egyptian viper?
9—What forms on surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture?
11—Not high.
12—What suffix forms adjectives from nouns?
14—What is a synthetic fiber derived from coal, water, and air?
18—Where is Simla?
18—What is highest note of the gamut?
20—Organ of hearing.
23—What appears with crescent in Turkey's flag?
25—Who is Anglo-Irish boy in Kipling's story of same name?
26—Small child.
27—What do you call a small island situated near a large one?
30—Who is a Roman underworld god?
32—What is central body of solar system?
33—Pronoun.
35—Half an em is what?
36—What is a gulf of Siberia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

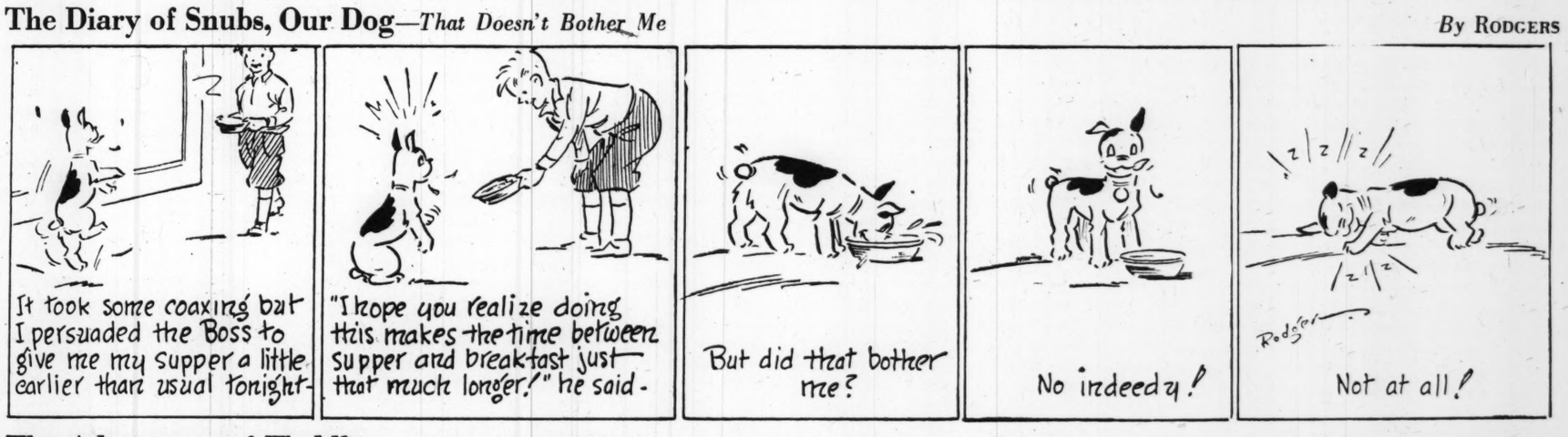
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Alas, Poor World!*

By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN! WHAT ARE YOU DOING? IT'S TIME YOU WERE IN BED!
I'M WRITING
PLINK PICK PECK
WRITING WHAT?
MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY
NEVER MIND THAT! IT'S MORE IMPORTANT YOUR GETTING TO BED!
?
THE WORLD WILL NEVER KNOW WHAT IT MISSED!

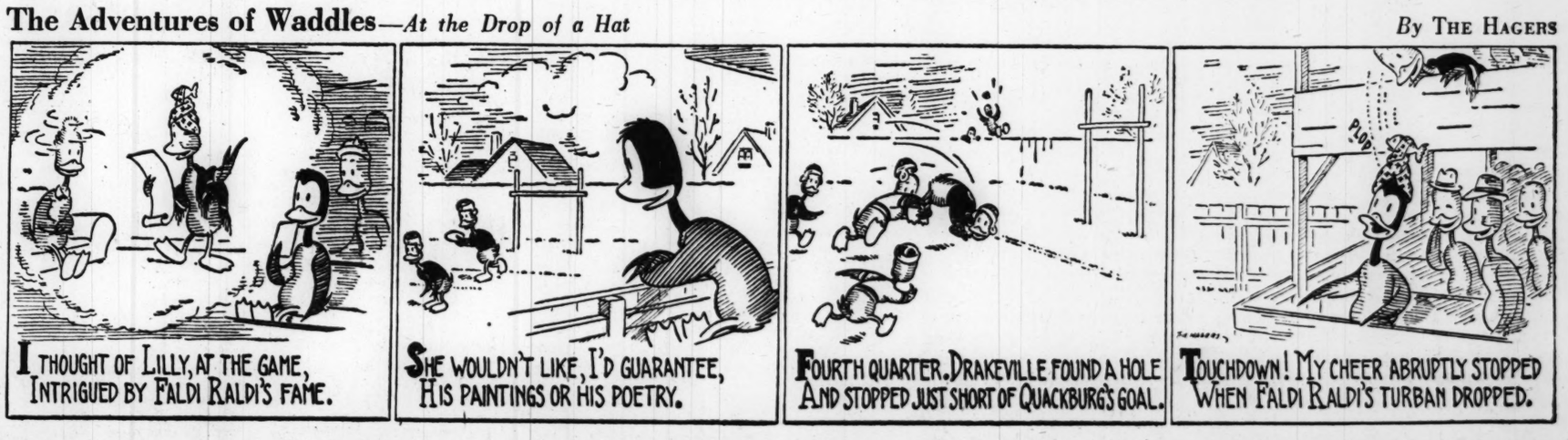
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Doesn't Bother Me*

By RODGERS


It took some coaxing but I persuaded the Boss to give me my supper a little earlier than usual tonight-
"I hope you realize doing this makes the time between supper and breakfast just that much longer!" he said-
But did that bother me?
No indeedy!
Not at all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*At the Drop of a Hat*

By THE HAGERS


I THOUGHT OF LILLY, AT THE GAME, INTRIGUED BY FALDI RALDI'S FAME.
SHE WOULDN'T LIKE, I'D GUARANTEE, HIS PAINTINGS OR HIS POETRY.
FOURTH QUARTER. DRAKEVILLE FOUND A HOLE AND STOPPED JUST SHORT OF QUACKBURG'S GOAL.
TOUCHDOWN! MY CHEER ABRUPTLY STOPPED WHEN FALDI RALDI'S TURBAN DROPPED.
PLOP

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Strikes — a War-Time Luxury

America has begun to realize that it cannot defend itself against aggression by carrying on "business as usual." Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, coined a cogent phrase when he said Sunday night that the Nation equally must stop thinking in terms of "strikes as usual."

He did not urge that the right to strike be permanently surrendered but that it be held in abeyance until all means of mediation were exhausted. The threat of an impending railroad strike makes one wonder if the luxury can be indulged even then.

More immediately the Government is concerned with a walkout of construction workers which affects $25,000,000 worth of defense work in the vicinity of San Diego, California.

This strike apparently grows out of the fact that living costs in San Diego, one of the busiest of defense boom cities, have risen faster than in the rest of the country or in the neighboring metropolis of Los Angeles.

But local union officials and members have erred badly in thinking that an ultimatum to the contractors—and in effect, to the United States Government—for a flat $1 a day increase in wages is the way to correct this situation. Especially when such a walkout is in violation of the stabilization agreement between the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and the Government.

Under these circumstances the Navy Department, through Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, district commandant, has declared the strike "an open revolt." And international heads of the A. F. of L. unions, led by Richard Gray, acting head of the building trades department, have lived up to the Federation's protestations of loyalty in the defense emergency by outlawing the strike and calling upon union men to return to their jobs.

The Navy Department points out that it offered the San Diego workers an extension of the same working agreement which covers the Los Angeles area, plus an understanding that when the Labor Department recommended higher pay scales for San Diego they would be adopted. At a time when the Nation is fighting a battle of production to safeguard itself and other free nations in the world it is imperative that adjustments be made without cessation of work.

This same grim necessity overshadows the controversy which certain leaders of the United Mine Workers of America have precipitated by their demands, backed with threat of strike, for a closed or union shop in the so-called captive mines belonging to the steel companies. The recommendations just announced by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board that the union accept the working conditions of the Appalachian coal mines agreement but without the closed shop in the case of the captive mines is strongly in accord with the needs of the situation.

The United States cannot afford to let John L. Lewis or any other leader divide it into hostile camps over such an issue as the closed shop in the midst of a defense effort upon which the very tolerance of unionism itself even in peace-time may depend. Those leaders of labor and of industry are wisest who see that in this crisis it is necessary to save the whole in order to save the parts. They will strive to maintain the utmost justice in working conditions through peaceful means but will not jeopardize rights by insisting on them to the point where those rights must become lost.

Herr Hitler and the Moon

"So far as I am concerned," declaimed Reichsführer Hitler on Saturday, "South America is as far away as the moon."

This, according to the context, was intended to be reassuring to South Americans and to discredit a German map alluded to by President Roosevelt.

A little light is shed on the Führer's possible meaning by recalling that in a Sportspalast speech on September 26, 1938, when Nazidom was pressing its demands for the Sudetenland which led to the Munich agreement, Hitler shouted "We do not want any more Czechs!" Less than six months later his armies marched into Prague.

Still—there are two ways of reading Herr Hitler's reference to South America. Could it be that the inhabitants of the moon are the ones who should begin to become alarmed?

The Middle of Things

Americans are people who like to be in the middle of things. They find Times Square attractive on presidential-election night. When just about everybody is in Washington to see the cherry blossoms, that's when everybody else wants to be there.

So what is the center of population in the United States? "Ah," you may say, "some busy street corner—perhaps in Chicago." You picture people bumping into you, taxis honking at you, policemen signaling to you to hurry up, newsboys demanding that you stop a moment to buy the latest in history. But the center of United States population is not like that, any more than the heart of America is like that. The center of the United States' population is close to the heart of its people—this close:

> It is a corner fence post with a winter wheat field on one side and a bluegrass pasture, complete with cows, horses, and two mules, on the other. Across the road is a cornfield.

And instead of a newsboy shouting the super-colossal hair-raisers of extra editions, we come upon Mr. Collins, who owns a sizable farm hereabouts. Mr. Collins smiles. "Nothing very exciting ever happens around here," he says.

But folk from places like San Francisco's Market Street don't take Mr. Collins too literally. They may like crowds. They may push into the middle of things. They may seek excitement. But what would it all amount to without the things that happen out Mr. Collins' way—green things sprouting in springtime, a wobbly-legged calf in that bluegrass pasture, a strong-legged boy vaulting that fence. Yes, and friends and relatives crowding home at Thanksgiving time; crowding home from the cities where at times you can feel as far from the center of population as you really are.

Churchill to Japan

The world has come a long way since that night ten years ago when Secretary of State Stimson put in a long-distance call to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary. Winston Churchill's warning to Japan is one gauge of the change. Whereas Mr. Stimson could get no support from Sir John Simon for action to stop aggression in Manchuria, Mr. Churchill bluntly tells Tokyo that Britain will go to war "within the hour" to back up the United States should hostilities break out in the Pacific.

The best part of this warning was the information about British power to back it up. The democracies have dealt too long in words. But when the Prime Minister disclosed that Britain is now strong enough to put "a powerful naval force of heavy ships" into the Indian and Pacific Oceans, he spoke a language the Admirals—perhaps even the Generals—in Tokyo can understand. He means that Japan's long arm of aggression in Indo-China will be threatened by a fleet based on Singapore. A glance at the map shows how serious this move is for Japan. Hitherto she has had to consider only the American fleet, stationed two-thirds of the way across the Pacific in Hawaii.

There have been small American forces in the Philippines but Manila is not a real naval base. There has been talk of basing an American force at Singapore, but that would mean dividing the American Pacific fleet and there are mechanical difficulties about handling American ships at a British base. A British force at Singapore is more effective, both for diplomatic and naval purposes.

Now a British fleet at Singapore can cut the commerce lanes from the Indian and South Pacific and an American fleet at Pearl Harbor can shut off Japan's supplies coming through the Panama Canal or from South America. To break out Tokyo would have to send a fleet far afield with its power decreasing at every mile from its bases. If Japan wants trouble it will have to go a long way to find it but then it can get plenty.

This British-American set-up is possible mainly because Britain has been relieved by Canadian and American forces of about half the task of keeping the Atlantic ship lanes reasonably clear of submarines. Repeal of the Neutrality Act's ban on sending American ships into British ports will facilitate it by improving the American Navy's effectiveness in the North Atlantic and enhance the total power of the combined fleets. Repeal thus becomes a means for helping Japan see the value of peace. The entire move illustrates the value of imagination and boldness in combining against the Axis.

Our Readers Say—

Subtle Dangers in Believing Oneself Hated

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are alert to the unwisdom of hating persons, nations, or racial groups. Yet there lurks a more subtle danger than hatred. It is the delusion that oneself, one's nation, or one's race is hated.

A recent experience opened my eyes to this peril. An acquaintance, after declaring emphatically his loathing for Hitler, added almost in the same breath: "I am a second generation German in the United States. That is a terrible thing to admit because it is the fashion to hate Germans."

On the contrary, it is very unfashionable to hate Germans or any other racial groups, or even to hate deluded individuals of whatever race or nation. Readers of the Monitor, who consider this paper *par excellence* the standard of fashion because it is an activity based on Principle, are well aware that hatred is *persona non grata* in free societies. In general, one may say, that efforts to popularize racial hatred either from the platform or the press meet with overwhelming condemnation as isolated examples of bad taste.

Hitler has capitalized to the utmost on what the delusion of being hated can do to people. He has convinced the rank and file whose thinking he seeks to dictate that they are of a superior race misjudged and hated and then has sought to use the resultant race-martyrdom complex for evil's own wicked ends.

After believing oneself hated, the next step is to hate the supposed hater, a vicious emotional chain from whose manacles one can withdraw only when he relaxes grasping hands and presses them to his own heart while he prays for casting out of the error nurtured within that has condemned him to the fear that he is hated. True strength knows neither hatred nor the delusion of being hated.

SUBSCRIBER

La Crescenta, Calif.

An Academy of Democracy?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am in full accord with the spirit conveyed in the letter by Blanche Freund which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor last week. I have read elsewhere also of the Academy of Democracy proposed by Dr. Frederick Kettner at the World Government Conference, and it impresses me as being the most practical method of bringing spiritual values into operation in our everyday affairs. What we really need is such a center for the dissemination of the type of education which would help people to understand the underlying meaning and purpose of democracy, and lead us to an appreciation of the inevitable truth that this nation has a unique destiny to perform in the creation of a democratic world in the very near future.

There are many who think as we do, no doubt, but it seems to me that these individuals or organizations know comparatively little about what the other is thinking and doing. The establishment of an Academy of Democracy could even serve as a center to unite all spiritually-minded individuals and organizations who are endeavoring in a practical, constructive way to reach the same goal of brotherhood.

(MISS) ESTELLE KING

Brooklyn, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Arab and the Camel

Vignettes: Armistice

It was a crisp morning. The sun had just started its red and gray course above the bay. The wind cut down from Dorchester, the lacy whitecaps raced toward the smudge of creosote that eddied about the stubby brown piling of the ways where the submarine chasers were building. Up in the superintendent's roost of Fore River Shipyard's Victory Plant in Squantum, a telephone rang.

The message was brief; it had been expected. Guards were sent to stop the 7,000 men coming on for the day shift. There would be no work. Most of the men straggled up from the car line. Only a scattering few piled out of automobiles—Briscoes, Maxwells, Lexingtons, Model T's.

They received the news, at first, stolidly. It was no surprise. Telephones had been ringing since 4 o'clock, and newsboys had shouted extras; but there had been rumors before. They "wanted it official."

They got it, and they went off singing, marching to Quincy and to Boston. They were jubilant, now. And why not? They had made the World Safe for Democracy—in $12 silk shirts.

It was November 11, 1918.

* * *

The sky was gray almost to blackness. The wind whispered through 1,001 broken panes in the stark and abandoned Victory Plant, and the thousand whispers were a sigh. Near the water—and that, too, was almost black—a steam crane was poised at a 40-degree angle to a perpendicular steel support. It was a geometrical figure that suggested a sundial. . . . "Time and the Fates of Man."

A yellow bus crawled along the road, a frayed man in a frayed overcoat watched it approach, and with a frayed red flag waved a welcome to the frayed men inside. They passed a sign, WPA. The passengers disembarked, the crane began to puff, the work of dismantling went on. The Victory Plant gave its steel reluctantly to the pile that was to find itself aboard a ship one day, traveling far.

At 4 p. m. the bus drove up again, the man in the frayed overcoat waved to his colleagues: "Have a good holiday. Tomorrow is Armistice."

November 11, 1936.

* * *

The fresh wind fills the wind sock. A sailor in blue Melton stands in front of the guardhouse. The Victory Plant has completed the cycle; now it is an airbase, the Navy's Squantum station.

The waves chop at the seaplane landing . . . bright new hangars with doors that open in measured minutes . . . new concrete, new asphalt . . . no black paint. The colors are white and aluminum and hues not easy to see from above.

A yellow biplane trainer lazily figure-eights aloft. A machinist in cover-alls jots on a report pad and saunters in to the control room. A car drives by, its radio playing, "Any Bonds Today?" The Lieutenant-Commander wants to hop over to Quonset to see the new patrol bombers. Across the bay a half dozen are awaiting loading for Russia.

The yellow trainer swoops low for its landing, all eyes turn to it, the machinist murmurs, "Swell."

The whitecaps kick at what is left of the stubby brown piling where the boat ways once were. It is November 11, 1941.

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Down the Middle of the Road

The Press in Washington

By Erwin D. Canham

(A Bookshelf Review)

IN WASHINGTON DATELINE (Stokes: New York. $3), Delbert W. Clark, the efficient Washington bureau manager for the New York Times, has written the best recent book about the relationship of the Government and the press. It is possibly not the best book that has ever been written on the subject (vide Ben: Perley Poore, below), and it certainly is not the best book that could be written thereon. But it is a very competent and informative work, and the defects it suffers from are appropriately and typically journalistic.

* * *

In the first place, Mr. Clark presses his various conclusions too far. Lowell Mellett, head of the Office of Governmental Reports, who will perhaps be the chief censor or supervisor of the American press in the event of war, is not nearly so sinister as Mr. Clark tries to make out. The news could not be suppressed by the system of governmental press agents as effectively as he insists. Washington correspondents are not so vain for social life as he thinks. The press conference system is not so modern as he believes, etc., etc.

Second, Mr. Clark is careless about a good many of his lesser facts, slipping like the best of reporters when he spreads himself too thin. Many illustrations could be cited: On page 81 he says that "Roosevelt brought with him to Washington three secretaries, of whom one, Early, was an experienced newspaperman." Actually, all three were experienced newspapermen: Marvin McIntyre had spent more years in the trade, and as recently, as had Early; Louis McH. Howe was thoroughly experienced although he had been out of reporting for many years. His reference to the Gridiron Club on page 236 is factually in error; on page 209 he says that Cora Rigby was chief of The Christian Science Monitor bureau in Washington from 1918 to 1925, whereas it was from 1918 to 1930.

Third, Mr. Clark does not give credit to some of his most useful sources, another bad newspaper trait. His chapter on Washington newspaper history, called "There Were Giants in Those Days," draws many of its anecdotes and facts from "Perley's Reminiscences" by Ben: Perley Poore, Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal for many years of the last century. Mr. Clark mentions Mr. Poore and his book without revealing that it is the source of much of his best material in this chapter.

But these are cavilling criticisms. As a whole, "Washington Dateline" is lucid, penetrating, useful, and—timely. I do not know whether laymen will be as interested in it as newspapermen are, but I hope so. Mr. Clark does not present what I believe to be the most important conclusion of his book: that the American press holds its salvation in its own hands.

Yet he lays the groundwork for that thesis: He elaborates the case against the Roosevelt Administration on the grounds of excessive press influence and control, and carefully outlines the way in which wartime censorship could be imposed. He points out that most of the architects of this press control organization are former newspapermen. He sets forth the numerous ways in which Secretary of Navy Knox—still a newspaper publisher—imposed seemingly unnecessary restrictions on the press, and he makes sharp personal criticisms of Lowell Mellett, a life-long reporter and editor. He acutely analyzes and dissects the shortcomings of the Washington press corps.

For some reason Mr. Clark does not put these facts together. He does not emphasize the striking phenomenon that a large number of thoroughly able and doubtless patriotic American newspapermen are willing to administer a system which he believes may destroy the freedom of the press in this country. The most restrictive high official in Washington is still a newspaper publisher; nearly every press agent and prospective censor is a recent graduate of some newspaper staff.

* * *

What does this mean? Either that the danger of destroying press freedom is not so great as Mr. Clark insists, or that some of the most prominent and able American newspapermen are shortsighted fools or knaves. My own view, based upon service in Washington closely paralleling Mr. Clark's, is that correspondents need to be fooled by press officers only when they are naïve or lazy enough to be fooled. I do not agree with him that it would be possible to suppress news at the source—for long—by means of the present press-agent system alone, unless Washington correspondents lose all their past initiative and ability. Suppression could always be accomplished by wartime types of control or censorship; that is obvious.

I think Mr. Clark would agree with me in saying that the ability, integrity, and energy of the Washington correspondents, if supported by their publishers, would be an adequate defense against the control plans of New Dealers or war-zealots. Thus, I welcomed his many words of realistic criticism of the Washington press corps, and would have relished more of them rather than so many sweeping conclusions based upon Lowell Mellett's alleged personal reticence. And a little less conscious rectitude concerning Mr. Clark's own newspaper would have been in order.

The Wide Horizon

An "Authoritarian Republic"?

By Norton Webb

Vichy's technique of playing both ends against the middle has three explanations: First, it is heavily mortgaged to the Nazi tyranny and so must bow before its wishes. Second, it must have other irons in the fire in case of Nazi defeat. The third, and most comprehensible, is that such maneuvering is believed by the men of Vichy to be the most effective way of running their affairs.

If the Nazis win—as Marshal Pétain would desire, since his régime has a better chance of staying in power if they do—it is nearly certain Vichy will try to govern on the purest possible authoritarian lines; that is, personal rule by a Chief of State with full powers, assisted by a few ministers who would impose their will from top to bottom of the French governmental pyramid.

If Germany loses, it is conceivable Marshal Pétain may turn wholeheartedly to the United States for help and support to continue as a genuine French Government. This, however, might require some concessions to democracy to please Americans and may explain why Vichy makes vague references occasionally to the possibility of Marshal Pétain "allowing" France to "remain" a Republic.

* * *

The wires from Vichy carried just such a report the other day when it was stated the National Consultative Council Committee drafting a new French Constitution "will recommend that France remain a republic." Either such releases are for United States consumption or to mollify French republicanism.

The kind of government Marshal Pétain would really like to "give" to France for posterity was briefly summarized last year by the then Vichy Foreign Minister, Paul Beaudoin, in the newspaper, *La France de Bordeaux*, when he wrote that the future French constitution would be hierarchical and largely social, with rule not "of the people" or "by the people" but merely "for the people." Monsieur Beaudoin also said this document would not be given to France by the Marshal until after peace is signed, a laudable precaution when one thinks of how Vichy's fortunes depend on the flimsiness of war. The Beaudoin outline was wholly anti-democratic.

That Marshal Pétain wants American public opinion to believe he may favor "continuance" of the French Republic was indicated in August, 1940, when he was asked by American newsmen if France, under the "new" constitution, would be a republic. His shrewd reply was, "Who says she will not?" The only amplification he would give to this was that liberty and discipline were simultaneously possible (not probable) in a republic. This did not sound reassuring for a restoration of French democracy.

The Marshal then also voiced lofty sentiments that not only seemed clear propaganda sops for America but largely to contradict Vichy's acts. "Whatever regime France chooses," he said, "she will remain devoted to the common ideals she holds with the great North and South American democracies founded on respect for the human individual, cult of the family, community, and nation, and love of justice and humanity."

* * *

Reorganization of the Pétain regime last mid-February along stricter hierarchical lines with Admiral Darlan as a sort of grand vizier drew the comment from American newsmen the Marshal was frankly copying old French monarchism.

The inference from all this is that in case of a Nazi defeat and inability to establish a French-style Fascist State, Marshal Pétain, aiming to get powerful United States support and offset General de Gaulle, may offer some democratic concessions to appease Americans. He might, for instance, propose what was called among French reactionaries before the war an "Authoritarian Republic"—an astonishing theory which they held workable but never really explained.

In any case, if Marshal Pétain and his aides eventually "allow" France to "remain" a republic, they will be up against a hard proposition to prove that their integral nationalistic authoritarianism can be reconciled to democracy; because in reality the two can no more mix than oil and water.

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